TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 15-10 (64-50). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp 21-10 (70-50). LONDON: Sunny and scattered showers. Temp. 17-10 (63-50). Tomorrow Sunny and scattered showers. Yesterday's temp. 21-14 (70-57). CHANNEL: Bright. ROME: Clear. Temp. 25-9 (77-48). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 18-12 (64-55). Yesterday's temp. 20-10 (68-50).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon ..... 4.50 L.
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 16 P. | Netherlands ..... 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 60 K.
France ..... 2.50 F. | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 15 P. | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr.
Greece ..... 15 Drs. | Switzerland ..... 1.70 S.Fr.
India ..... Rs. 6 | Spain ..... 30 Ptas.
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£ 5
Italy ..... 300 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) 80 Cts.
Israel ..... I.£ 3.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 9 D.

United Press International.

BATTLE IN ATHENS—Helmeted riot police charging into demonstrators in the center of the city yesterday during protests against a proposed law to ban certain strikes.

Woman Killed—Clashes on Rhodes

Police Battle Strikers in Athens

From Wire Dispatches

ATHENS, May 25.—Riot police and thousands of strikers battled in the center of Athens today, leaving one woman dead and 61 persons injured.

The violence erupted when about 4,000 workers who had been on strike since yesterday began to march on Parliament, where a bill on trade unions was approved in principle, banning political and political strikes.

Riot police supported by armored cars blocked all roads to the parliament buildings. When the demonstrators refused to disperse, the police charged them with clubs and then used tear gas.

A police spokesman said eyewitnesses had reported the death of a 65-year-old housewife who was reported to have been run over by a patrol car which was chasing demonstrators.

Police said 34 of those injured were policemen.

In Rhodes, meanwhile, demonstrators protesting the presence of two U.S. Sixth Fleet vessels in the southern Aegean Sea clashed with police for the second day running.

Police reported that 18 persons were injured in addition to the five yesterday. Eight persons representing all political parties and were reported to be among the organizers of the demonstration were arrested at their homes, in addition to 11 arrested yesterday.

The trouble began yesterday morning after the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga and a support vessel anchored offshore in what was originally intended to be a two-day courtesy visit. Local authorities and residents reacted angrily, recalling Greek displeasure with the U.S. support of the former dictatorship and toleration of the Turkish invasion and occupation of Cyprus. The U.S. sailors remained aboard their ships.

In Athens, it was reported that about 150,000 workers took part in the 48-hour strike, the first major industrial unrest in Greece since the restoration of democratic rule in July, 1974.

Labor Minister Constantine Laskaris said in parliament that the government was not prepared to allow a small minority of workers to dictate to the elected deputies of the Greek people.

The government yesterday said the strike was obviously aimed at undermining the regime and creating social upheaval.

A spokesman said it failed because only 10 per cent of the country's 1,300,000 labor force had joined.

The strike, called for 48 hours, had been expected to end tonight. But the organizing committee later announced it would be extended a further 24 hours in protest against the police action.

The strikers consider that the bill under consideration restricts their rights as workers.

The government has refused to change a provision which bans unofficial strikes by workers not belonging to recognized trade unions and strikes for political reasons, which it says will create social unrest.

Spain Lifts Limits on Meetings

Only 4 Members Of Cortes Vote No

MADRID, May 25 (Reuters).—Spain's conservative Cortes (parliament) tonight passed a bill to lift 37-year-old restrictions on political meetings and demonstrations after debate lasting eight hours, which was shorter than expected.

It was the first test of reforms proposed by the government of King Juan Carlos to relax the authoritarian system left by the late General Francisco Franco.

The bill was the least controversial of the reforms, but parliamentary sources said its smooth passage augured well for others, not yet introduced. These include legalization of political parties—except the Communists—and establishment of a two-house parliament.

The 565-member Cortes approved the bill with only four votes against and 25 abstentions.

Interior Minister Manuel Fraga, urging its approval, said Spain has embarked on the road of democratic reform, requiring a change in the law which has banned political gatherings since the end of the 1936-39 civil war.

"A politically civilized country is one where there is order with liberty, where order is not sacrificed for liberty nor is liberty suppressed to maintain order," he said.

Mr. Fraga said the proposed government reforms would bolster the state and bring it up to date with the realities of modern Spanish society, and would also put Spain into line with the rest of Western Europe.

Gen. Franco's son-in-law, the ultrarightist Marquis de Villaverde, suffered a surprise defeat today in voting for a vacant seat on the National Council, policy-making body of the state party, the National Movement.

He was defeated by Adolfo Suarez, a Cabinet minister and secretary-general of the National Movement.

The marquis, Cristobal Martinez Bordiu, had campaigned strongly for the seat, which would have automatically made him a senator in the proposed two-house parliament. The entire lower house and most of the Senate will be elected early next year, if the reforms go through.

In Memory of the Caudillo

In a telegram to council members, the marquis had said, "In memory of the Caudillo [leader] Franco, I have presented myself for election. Fulfill your duty conscientiously."

He obtained 25 votes against 66 for Mr. Suarez. Eleven votes were blank.

The marquis is married to Gen. Franco's only daughter and wielded much political influence while the generalissimo was alive.

Earlier today, Communist labor leader Marcelino Camacho and two other opposition leaders were released from prison on bail.

The three, who face possible sentences of up to 30 years on charges of conspiring to change the form of government, were arrested in March after helping to set up an opposition alliance of Communists, Socialists and left-wing Christian Democrats.

In Santander, meanwhile, police today used clubs to break up the second large demonstration there by striking construction workers in 24 hours.

They made several arrests as more than 1,000 workers tried to march through the center of the northwestern port.

Labor sources said the strike, which began last week, had left more than 12,000 workers and 1,500 building companies idle.

Associated Press.

BOMBING AT TEL AVIV—Israeli soldiers sifting debris left when suitcase-bomb exploded in the arrival area of Ben-Gurion Airport. Two persons were killed. Story P. 2.

Edde Escapes With Leg Wound

Moderate Lebanon Politician Wounded in Assassination Bid

By Douglas Watson

BEIRUT, May 25 (WP).—Raymond Edde, one of two principal contenders in Lebanon's recent presidential election, was shot in the leg today during an ambush in which three of his bodyguards also were hit.

Mr. Edde was wounded while being driven back to Beirut from Byblos, 24 miles north of here, where he had met with Pierre Gemayel, leader of the Phalangists, the principal rightist fighting force, which had clashed with Mr. Edde's supporters in Byblos yesterday.

Leftist forces denounced the attempted assassination, charging that it was part of a plot to bring French troops into Lebanon and partition the country into rightist and leftist enclaves.

Mr. Edde was traveling in a two-car group with five bodyguards when they reportedly were fired upon by gunmen communicating by walkie-talkies at three separate points along the highway.

Taken to Hospital

Mr. Edde was taken to a nearby hospital where he was reported not to be in critical condition. His three bodyguards riding in the accompanying car also were hit but there were no fatalities.

It was unknown who the attackers were. Speculation in Beirut, however, focused on either the Phalangists or the private army of Lebanese President Suleiman Franjieh, who are predominantly Christian Maronites as is Mr. Edde.

The militant Phalangists and comrades of Mr. Franjieh resent Mr. Edde, a moderate, and his National Bloc party. Mr. Edde, a longtime opponent of Mr. Franjieh, had the support of the predominantly Moslem leftist forces in his unsuccessful run for the presidency.

He was defeated May 8 by Elias Sarkis, governor of the Lebanon Central Bank, who was not only backed by the rightists but by Syria, which has intervened militarily in Lebanon's civil war. Under mortar and machine-gun fire, the 98-member Parliament finally achieved a quorum and elected Mr. Sarkis by a 66-3 vote.

Mr. Sarkis today met with Mr. Franjieh who, according to local newspapers, favors the proposed French military intervention. However, Mr. Sarkis reportedly

Continued on Page 2, Col. 5

Kissinger Asks Probe of Cuba's Angola 'Pullout'

By Don Cook

LONDON, May 25.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today that he has asked for a full U.S. intelligence check on a promise by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, conveyed through the Swedish government, to withdraw Cuban troops from Angola. En route from Stockholm for a brief official visit to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Mr. Kissinger told correspondents on his plane: "In our meeting with Prime Minister Olof Palme, he read to us from a letter, but did not show it to us, from Castro, which he said he was authorized to mention to us, according to which Castro is said to withdraw or has begun withdrawing—it is not clear—military personnel from Angola at the rate of 200 a week.

"There is some ambiguity about the base figure they are using, against which they are withdrawing, and obviously this is a matter which I had to report to Washington first and that we want to check out independently.

"If it turns out to be correct, we consider it a positive development and we, of course, insist that all Cuban troops must be withdrawn from Angola and that a partial withdrawal does not meet our requirements. But if we understand it, the Cuban combat troops will be withdrawn at the rate of 200 a week."

Estimate of Forces

Past U.S. estimates have put the Cuban forces in Angola at between 13,000 and 15,000 men. It was almost exactly a year ago that the first Cubans began to trickle into the former Portuguese African colony, after which the big buildup took place in the late summer of last year. Swedish estimates of Cuban forces in Angola are said to be somewhat higher than the U.S. figures, but at a withdrawal rate of 200 a week it would apparently take about a year and a half to end the Cuban military presence.

On balance, the U.S. reaction to Castro's letter to the Swedish Premier is more positive than skeptical, with the reservation that it will not be fully believed until there is independent intelligence evidence that the troop movements are under way. The monitoring by the Central Intelligence Agency which Mr. Kissinger has asked for will probably take two to three weeks before it can be accepted with any certainty that the Cubans are on the way home at the rate indicated by the Cuban Premier.

Mr. Kissinger, during his African trip three weeks ago, apparently began getting hints that the Cubans were planning some move of this kind. Soviet diplomats also have been suggesting that the Cubans were not in Angola to stay and would certainly not go anywhere else in Africa.

Mr. Castro's letter also was said to have included assurances to Mr. Palme that the Cubans would not use troops to intervene again either in Africa or South America.

The letter to Mr. Palme arrived in Stockholm Friday. Mr. Castro seized upon the fact that the Swedish Premier had written a critical comment about six weeks ago in a Swedish publication about the Cuban intervention in Africa and used this as the excuse to send a "clarifying" letter with the specific suggestion that it be passed on to Mr. Kissinger during his one-day official visit to Sweden.

No Specific Response

Mr. Palme has not been asked to convey any specific U.S. response to Havana, but Mr. Kissinger is believed to have made it clear to the Swedish leader that the United States expects

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Paris Concorde Outroars 707s In U.S. Takeoff

WASHINGTON, May 25 (IHT). — Fresh controversy broke out over the supersonic Concorde airliner today when the French plane took off for Paris and recorded a noise level that the Federal Aviation Administration said was 160 per cent louder than three Boeing 707 jets that left earlier.

A wave of public protests was reported after the Concorde left Dulles Airport for Paris. It arrived here yesterday on its inaugural passenger flight to the United States.

A British Airways Concorde which also flew here in the joint debut of the British-French plane, apparently missed noise-monitoring machines today after switching runways at the last minute for its takeoff for London.

FAA equipment showed that the Air France plane registered 129 Perceived Noise Decibels (PNDBs) about four miles from takeoff. That contrasted to 102, 111 and 113 PNDBs registered by the three Boeings departing earlier.

Under the decibel scale, an increase of 10 means noise about twice as loud. Hence, the French Concorde, with its reading of 16 PNDBs more than the loudest of the three 707s, made 160 per cent more noise.

In landing yesterday, the British Concorde was recorded as being noisier than a Boeing 727 but quieter than a 707. The French Concorde was quieter than either Boeing plane, officials said.

For the 707, the reading was 118, for the British plane it was 116.5, for the 727 it was 113.2 and for the French plane it was 112.7.

Over Missile Launchers

Russia Admits SALT Violation, Acts to Correct It, U.S. Says

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has acknowledged to the United States a technical violation related to a 1972 strategic arms accord between the two countries and has taken steps to rectify the infraction, administration officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the Soviet admission in March was taken very seriously by the United States since it was the first clear violation of the complex series of accords worked out in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks of 1972.

A formal U.S. protest was lodged quietly with the Russians in April, and officials said they now expected the matter to be fully resolved in a week or two.

The problem concerned one of the most complicated of the arms accords—the number of long-range ballistic missiles permitted the Soviet Union beyond a "freeze" of 740 reached in 1972.

40 Launchers Involved

Above the 740 total, the Russians were permitted to deploy additional launchers on a "trade-in" basis, dismantling an older missile launcher for each new submarine missile tube. The problem was that the Russians failed to complete the dismantling of 40 such old launchers within the four-month period agreed upon in an unpublished protocol between the two sides.

Moscow said the delay was not deliberate. U.S. officials refused to make a judgment, but were pleased that the Soviet Union acknowledged the technical violation on its own.

In 1972, the two countries agreed on a treaty limiting each side to 200—now modified to 100—defensive anti-ballistic missiles. They also agreed on a five-year measure putting limits on each side's land-based and submarine-launched offensive ballistic missiles.

As part of the five-year measure, the Russians were limited to a total of 740 ballistic missile launchers or tubes aboard modern, nuclear-powered submarines.

Out-of-Date Missiles

In addition, however, they were permitted an additional 210 submarine launchers as "trade-in" replacements for either out-of-date land-based missiles or older-model submarine launchers.

In an agreed interpretation of the accord, the two sides said that the older-model launchers would start to be dismantled "at the beginning of sea trials of a replacement submarine."

In a secret agreement worked out in the Standing Consultative Commission set up by the two sides to monitor the accord, it was stated that the dismantling would be completed in four months, officials said yesterday.

According to U.S. officials, the process of "dismantling" is a lengthy one. Not only must the actual missile silo be destroyed, but all structures in the vicinity must be taken down and all wiring and other equipment removed.

In March, at a session of the Standing Consultative Commission, the Soviet side told the United States that, because of bad weather and other technical problems, it had been unable to dismantle in time 40 of the 51 sites. But all 51 had been rendered out of operation. This coincided with U.S. intelligence's understanding.

The United States protested in April about the failure of the Russians to dismantle the 51 sites by the end of March and insisted that no further submarines be put to sea until this was done. The Soviet side agreed.

The submarine missile section of the 1972 accord has always been controversial because the United States is only allowed a maximum of 710 launchers—656 plus 54 "trade-ins"—as against the Soviet Union's 950—740 plus 210 "trade-ins." This was due to the Soviet insistence that it needed more submarines because of geographic considerations—a greater difficulty in getting to the oceans.

...ssians Accuse ...J.S. Newsmen of ...orking for CIA

...SCOW, May 25 (WP).—A ...t weekly tonight accused ... U.S. correspondents in Mos... ...of working for the U.S. Cen... Intelligence Agency, but it ...ded no evidence to support ...harge.

...allegation was made against ...topher Wren, bureau chief ...he New York Times; Alfred ...dly jr., correspondent for ...Week magazine, and George ...sky, a correspondent for the ...ated Press.

...Krimsky declined to com... ...in line with his company's ...y. Mr. Friendly was travel... ...Central Asia and not avail... for comment, because no ...hone line was free until to... ...ow morning.

...New York, a spokesman at ...eadquarters said the charge ...ridiculous. A Newsweek ...man, also in New York, ... "Newsweek correspondents ... for Newsweek only."]

...Wren said, "The accusation ...tally fabricated."

...the course of a lengthy ar... on the controversy in the ...d States over CIA employ... of journalists, the weekly ...aturnaya Gazeta said the ... correspondents give "loyalty ...heir real master, the CIA, ...ined in an astonishing way ... their obligations to the free ...."

...e article asserted that the ...ge had been "testified" to in ...rs to the editorial board, but ... of the letters were quoted ...ummarized.

...e attack is the most serious ...ed against any U.S. corre... ...dent in more than two years. ...the first time in memory news... here have been directly ac... ...d of working for the CIA.

Denies Dropping $25-Million Package

Byrd Says Senate Is Seeking Compromise on Aid to Africa

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 25 (IHT).—Senate Majority Whip Robert Byrd denied today that the Senate Democratic leadership had agreed to drop the foreign-aid bill's clause authorizing $25 million for assistance promised to black Africa by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The West Virginia Democrat said that a statement attributed to him yesterday (IHT, May 25) to the effect that the $25-million provision would be dropped was erroneous and had resulted from a misunderstanding of the message he had intended to convey.

Last night, a spokesman for the State Department said that the department "would not look favorably on the proposal to cut $25 million."

Sen. Byrd said today that he pointed out yesterday that Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., had threatened a filibuster against the Africa aid provision and that the bill would be "in trouble" unless some kind of accommodation could be worked out.

Doubts on Cloture

The Democratic whip explained that "I would doubt if you would get cloture" to cut off the threatened filibuster and that a prolonged talkathon could endanger

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

6 States Hold Presidential Primary Vote

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, May 25 (WP).—Voters in six states went to the polls today in presidential primaries, selecting a total of 179 delegates to the Democratic National Convention and 176 to the Republican National Convention.

The voting was in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, three states on the northern edge of the South, and in Oregon, Idaho and Nevada in the West. It was the busiest day of the 1976 primary season, though more delegates—540 Democratic and 331 Republican—will be chosen in the California, Ohio and New Jersey primaries on Jun 8.

Missouri Democrats, at congressional district conventions, were selecting 54 delegates today; 17 more are to be picked at a state convention next month. Informed party sources said yesterday that former Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter should receive about 40 of the Missouri delegates.

President Ford was clearly favored in only one of today's primaries—that of Oregon—with challenger Ronald Reagan considered ahead in Arkansas, Idaho and Nevada while the two others—Kentucky and Tennessee—were rated toss-ups.

Among the Democrats, the major battleground was also Oregon, where Mr. Carter, Sen. Frank Church of Idaho and Gov. Edmund Brown jr. of California were the major contestants.

Mr. Carter had no serious opposition in Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, but was expected to lose in Sen. Church's home state and was considered the underdog in Nevada to Gov. Brown.

Oregon Secretary of State Clay Myers was estimating a 63-percent turnout—high by national standards but a low for Oregon.

Moscow Said to Tighten Controls on East German Economy

Slowdown of a Decade of Prosperity Is Expected

By Peter Osnos

BERLIN, May 25 (WP).—The increasingly wide gap in living standards between the Soviet Union and East Germany poses a sensitive problem for the two countries, still bound together in a relationship that is part victor and vanquished, part patron and protégé.

The German Democratic Republic is now, on the whole, the Eastern bloc's most prosperous nation and first-time visitors from Moscow often are astonished by some of the differences. Food is more plentiful and varied, clothes are better made and more stylish. Quality in other consumer goods is consistently higher.

To deal with the disparity, diplomats here said, Moscow is tightening its hold on the East German economy, extracting larger sums for essential raw materials and demanding greater participation by East Berlin in Soviet projects. The result, according to experts, is likely to be a slowdown in East German growth.

The Kremlin is curbing a trend that began in the early 1960s when East Germany was permitted a period of substantial development, mainly to counteract the invidious comparison with West Germany that had prompted millions of people to flee across the border.

Industrial Emergence

In the 15 years since the erection of the Berlin wall made escape far more difficult and dangerous, East Germany has emerged as a major industrial power, now claiming to be the eighth largest in the world. In the past five years, particularly, that potential has been applied to raising living standards.

Consumption per person, measured by the amount of money spent, is now more than twice as high in East Germany as it is in the Soviet Union, according to independent figures compiled by analysts in West Berlin. It is also greater by a considerable margin than in other Eastern European countries.

On every count, East Germans appear to have more durable goods than Russians do. In 1972, 21 out of every 100 East German households had a car, the West German Institute of Economic Research reported. In the Soviet Union, only 4.2 in 100 have automobiles.

By 1980, based on present rates of increase, nearly every family in East Germany will have a refrigerator, washing machine, television and radio—still a far distant dream for millions of Russians.

The advances made here are all the more notable because the East German economy was crippled by defeat in the war and then stripped of most of its remaining resources when the Russians took over. Whole factories, rail and rolling stock, timber and livestock—in all, materials valued at between $10 billion and $20 billion—were shipped to Russia.

A full decade passed before Moscow agreed to ease its insistence that East Germany turn over a portion of its output as reparations. Moreover, it also had been cut off from its traditional suppliers of raw materials in the West.

Today, East German workers are said to produce one-third less per hour than their West German counterparts. Nevertheless, their success in reviving the economy against enormous obstacles is attributed to common national characteristics—a penchant for efficiency and thoroughness, an instinct for work.

"After all," a Berlin writer observed with a grin, "we are Germans, too."

Indeed that attitude may well be a factor in Moscow's decision to restrain the East German spurt. Despite the extremely close formal ties between the countries—East Berlin has made subservience to the Kremlin a constitutional principle—some suspicion clearly remains.

Russian View

At a dinner party here not long ago, a senior Soviet official, evidently feeling the effects of free-flowing wine, confided to a Western diplomat how he really felt about his East German comrades.

"If you don't ride the Germans," said the Russian firmly, "then the Russians will ride you."

The Kremlin doubtless is also worried about the effect of East German wealth on the 400,000 Russian troops stationed here and the large numbers of visiting Soviet tourists. "We won the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

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Busing, Women's Education

Ford, Congress Are Said to Try To Repeal Civil-Rights Gains

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—The President and Congress, in their own ways, are taking steps to undo some of the important civil-rights gains of the 1960s, in the view of civil-rights experts here.

They cite, for example, Attorney General Edward Levi's contemplated move to ask the Supreme Court to reconsider busing remedies for segregated schools in Boston.

That move, which may take place in the next few days, is apparently an outgrowth of President Ford's long-held opposition to court-ordered busing and could have important consequences, civil-rights lawyers say.

Also, three important amendments were attached to education legislation passed last week by the House.

In substance, the amendments would line Congress up behind busing opponents and tie the hands of any secretary of health, education and welfare who wanted to withhold federal money from colleges that fail to provide fair treatment to women.

The education measures are not scheduled to come before the Senate until after the Memorial Day holiday at the end of May, but civil-rights strategists will meet here Thursday to consider ways to oppose what they consider to be unfavorable amendments.

"Some blacks joined in with others recently, saying that civil rights are no longer an issue, that economics is the issue," said Clarence Mitchell, chief of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. "I think they're getting their eyes opened now."

Perhaps the most significant of the amendments, introduced by Rep. Edwin Eshleman, R-Pa., would put restraints on Title VI and Title IX of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the law that protects the rights of minorities and women in higher education.

One of these amendments would prevent the secretary of health, education and welfare from withholding funds to an educational institution even if it was in noncompliance with the law when it applied for assistance.

A second amendment would make it illegal for the department to require numerical goals or quotas in student admission as a means of giving minorities or women an equitable share of positions in a college or university.

The most important aspect of this amendment, in the view of civil-rights lawyers who have studied it, is that it would prevent them from using statistics to compel relief for minorities in a school where discrimination had been proved.

An amendment by Rep. Marvin Esch, R-Mich., strikes from the Equal Educational Opportunity Act of 1974 a clause contributed by Sen. Hugh Scott, R-Pa., and Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield of Montana that makes clear that Congress endorses the rights of the courts to order busing.

In the words of Sen. Scott at the time the clause was approved, it "makes clear that senators will follow their oath to uphold the Constitution too, and will not try to tell the court that it cannot enforce the Constitution."

Pro-civil-rights opponents of these amendments, and of the proposed move of the Justice Department to intervene in Boston, see these moves as signals to opponents of desegregation to resist the law.

"If the Supreme Court simply elects to hear the appeal put forward by the attorney general, no district-court judge in any pending case will put an order on from now on," said Nathaniel Jones, general counsel of the NAACP.

Moon Church Said to Have Ties to Seoul

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI).—congressional subcommittee ill hold hearings next month on leged connections between the ligious organization of the Rev. un Myung Moon and the South orean government, The New ork Times reported today.

The Times said that former orean and U.S. officials and rmer members of the Moon ganization had charged that a mber of individuals and orgazations connected with Mr. oon, a Korean industrialist and hristian evangelist, "have inmate ties with and have reived assistance from the South orean government and the orean Central Intelligence gency."

A subcommittee on internaonal organizations headed by p. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., ans to hold hearings next onth, according to The Times. e subcommittee has been lookg into operations of the Korean A in the United States.

A high-ranking State Departent official said today that the stice Department has been instigating alleged efforts by uth Koreans, including the oon sect, to influence Congress. Philip Habib, a former U.S. bassador to Korea, said that e sect would be in violation of S. law if it were acting as an ent for the South Korean vernment while not registered a lobbyist with the Justice partment.

Propaganda Activities

The Moon sect is worldwide in activities. Mr. Moon's princi- l organization is the Unifican Church, which claims 30,000 mbers in the United States d many times that in South rea and Japan. Church mem-s also have established the edom Leadership Founda-n, which conducts propaganda ivities in Washington, and edom Foundation, also in ashington, according to The nes. The paper said that both ndations had links with the ul government or the Korean A.

Our information shows a pat-n of activity that raises se-us questions as to the nature d purpose of Moon's various ganizations," The Times quoted p. Fraser as saying.

A U.S. Customs official said at the government had reason believe that South Korea may ve provided Mr. Moon's assoes with the use of diplomatic annels to bring funds from a, the article said.

A former South Korean dipat testified that a companion Mr. Moon used Korean Emsy communications lines, and former State Department offi- l said that the Korean govment has helped Mr. Moon's ndations beam anti-Commu- broadcasts into Southeast a, The Times reported.

50% of Germans Held Anti-Jewish

STUTTGART, May 25 (AP).—About half of West Germans harbor an adverse opinion of the less than 30,000 Jews left in this country, a survey disclosed today.

Compiled by the sociological department of Cologne University headed by Prof. Alphons Silbermann, the poll of 2,084 persons over 16 showed that 15 to 20 per cent of those asked in the fall of 1974 had "distinct anti-Semitic prejudices of different coloring," and another 30 per cent "latent anti-Semitic prejudices capable of awakening to virulence at any time."

Ordered by the German Research Society and published by the Stuttgart science magazine Bild der Wissenschaft, the survey disclosed that the reasons for this anti-Semitism was "a shocking lack of information," with the worst prejudice among "farmers in southern areas" and the least among clerks and business people.

Associated Press.

CARTER CAMPAIGNING—Democratic presidential hopeful Jimmy Carter hugging and mugging with a boy in an Uncle Sam hat and a Carter T-shirt in Portland, Ore., Monday during an election rally. Oregon voting yesterday was one of six primaries in the United States.

Contrast With Ford

Reagan's Polish, Confidence Elicit Audience Enthusiasm

By Edward Walsh

PORTLAND, Ore., May 25 (WP).—Ronald Reagan had just finished giving his standard campaign speech last week in Reno, Nev., when a middle-aged woman approached a reporter. Her eyes shining with admiration, she asked where she could get a copy of the speech. "He's just wonderful," she said. It was not the sort of request that often follows a campaign appearance by President Ford and it tells something about why Mr. Reagan has been running strongly against an incumbent President in the race for the Republican presidential nomination.

Through five days of campaigning in five states, ending in Oregon yesterday, Mr. Reagan displayed the skill and polish of a former actor, which, of course, he is. By now supremely confident of his material in "the speech," he delivered his lines with a smoothness that Mr. Ford has not matched.

Gamblers, Tourists

Mr. Reagan's audiences—from a crowd of gamblers, tourists and the curious in Las Vegas to the student body at Tennessee Temple College in Chattanooga—responded with an enthusiasm seldom seen at a Ford rally.

Mr. Ford's campaign advisers call that enthusiasm "the intensity factor" in the Republican race and concede that it is working to Mr. Reagan's advantage.

As he campaigned through Nevada, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kansas and Oregon last week, Mr. Reagan presented a number of contrasts with the President.

Mr. Ford enjoys the advantage of incumbency and brings some of the aura of the White House to the towns and cities he visits. The arrival of Air Force One, the presidential jet, is enough to attract a crowd to an airport.

Chartered Plane

Mr. Reagan traveled last week in the Leon D. Cuddeback, a chartered plane named for an aviation pioneer.

The crowds that greeted him at airports and rally sites were generally smaller than those that turn out to see the President.

But they were, without exception, intensely loyal. In recent weeks, Mr. Ford has witnessed embarrassingly large numbers of persons slipping away from his campaign rallies shortly after he begins to speak. They had come, apparently curious, to see the President, not necessarily to hear him.

Mr. Reagan, a former California governor, had no such problem during this campaign swing. Giving basically the same speech three and four times a day, he delivered the dozens of "applause lines," confident of the crowd reaction.

Ronald Reagan

The line that invariably got the greatest response at each stop touched on the subject of prayer in public schools, which has not been an issue in the campaign and over which Mr. Reagan and Mr. Ford have no disagreement. After calling for an end to "federal interference" in local school affairs, Mr. Reagan always adds:

'Who Knows'

"And who knows, if we get the federal government out of the classroom, maybe we'll get God back in."

Jim Lake, Mr. Reagan's press secretary, said Mr. Reagan adlibbed the line early in the primary campaign. Amazed by the response it drew, he made it part of his standard speech.

Mr. Lake, however, only smiles when asked what Mr. Reagan, as president, would do about the Supreme Court ruling that banned formal prayer in public schools.

In other parts of Mr. Reagan's speech, which has varied little since the beginning of the campaign, he attacks the Ford administration on foreign policy issues and deficit spending.

Old Saudi Gold Mine Thought To Be Site of King Solomon's

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, May 25 (NYT).—King Solomon's legendary "lost" gold mine, the biblical Ophir that yielded much of the fabulous wealth of the kingdom of Israel nearly 3,000 years ago, may have been "found" in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. and Saudi geologists, working in a mountainous region between Mecca and Medina known as Mahd adh Dhahab, or Cradle of Gold, say they have found evidence that the long-abandoned mine was probably the only one within range of ancient Israel capable of producing the quantities of gold attributed to Ophir.

Although Ophir is mentioned in at least four books of the Bible, its location is never specified and other documents offer little more than speculation that Solomon's mine was somewhere in India or southern Africa or the Urals.

Most authorities, however, have assumed that the mine was most likely in the Middle East.

34 Tons Said Mined

According to the Bible (I Kings, Chapters 4 through 10) 1,036 talents—about 34 tons of gold—were brought to Jerusalem from Ophir by Solomon's workers. This quantity, worth about $125 million at today's prices, is thought to have constituted about half the known gold supply of the ancient world.

According to biblical accounts, gold was so plentiful during Solomon's reign, from 974 to 937 BC by one method of reckoning, that it was used not only to overlay the walls of temples and palaces but also for the manufacture of pots and pans and other utensils in wealthy households.

"Our investigations have now confirmed that the old mine could have been as rich as described in biblical accounts and, indeed, is a logical candidate to be the lost Ophir," said Robert Luce, a geologist with the U.S. Geological Survey who was part of the team exploring in the area.

Mr. Luce and four other USGS scientists have been working in Saudi Arabia for several years under a scientific exchange program paid for by Saudi Arabia. The team includes three scientists from Saudi Arabia's Directorate General of Mineral Resources.

Since Solomon's day, scholars made little effort to find the lost mine until the 1930s, when a U.S. mining engineer, T. A. Rickard, reviewed the recorded history of Ophir and doubted the existence of any gold mine in Arabia that could have been that rich.

'Reasonable' Guess

About the same time, however, another mining engineer, K. S. Twitchell, visited the mine and reported "the workings of Mahd adh Dhahab are the largest I saw in Arabia [and] it is reasonable to guess that this might have been the source of King Solomon's gold."

According to an announcement by the Department of the Interior, the Geological Survey's parent agency, the U.S.-Saudi team "believes it can now turn Twitchell's 'reasonable guess' into a fairly airtight case."

Among the findings offered as evidence by Mr. Luce and his colleagues is that there are huge quantities of waste rock left behind by ancient miners, approximately a million tons, and that it has an average gold content of six-tenths of an ounce per ton, indicating that the mined ore must have been richer.

From sampling old slopes and from production figures during the 1938-54 period, when the mine was reactivated to extract gold and silver, the Geological Survey scientists estimated that in biblical times much gold must have been found at or near the surface.

Dutch to Free Syrians In Train-Hijack Plot

THE HAGUE, May 25 (UPI).—Four Syrian guerrillas serving jail sentences for a plot to hijack the Warsaw-Amsterdam Express will be released next month and expelled from the Netherlands, a Justice Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman said it is not unusual for prisoners to be released early for good behavior. The four admitted at their trial that they planned to hijack the train and force Dutch Premier Joop den Uyl to make a pro-Palestinian statement on television.

Eldjarn Re-Elected

REYKJAVIK, May 25 (Reuters.—President Kristjan Eldjarn, 59, has been re-elected unopposed for his third four-year term. The office is a purely formal one without power.

N.Y. GOP Pledges 119 Out of Its 154 Delegates to Ford

ALBANY, N.Y., May 25 (AP).—President Ford got a boost yesterday in his campaign against Ronald Reagan for the Republican presidential nomination as the previously uncommitted New York Republican delegation pledged 119 of its 154 votes to him.

Eighteen more delegates, whose positions had been previously known, reaffirmed they were for Mr. Reagan, 15 remained uncommitted and two were absent. State chairman Richard Rosenbaum said the figures could change slightly over the next few days because in several cases the preferences were expressed by alternates.

The additional delegates mean Mr. Ford now has 697 delegates to 540 for Mr. Reagan.

At one time, the uncommitted slate that was elected in the April 4 primary had been for Mr. Ford, but Mr. Rosenbaum then announced they were uncommitted. At that time, the move was thought to be a holding action for Vice-President Rockefeller's possible candidacy.

Sterilization Said To Outstrip Pill

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—Sterilization has become the world's most popular form of birth control, the U.S. Agency for International Development has said.

"The experience of a number of countries in the vanguard of the world sterilization movement—China, India, the United States, Thailand and Sri Lanka—clearly indicates that the potential of voluntary sterilization as a means of fertility control is enormous," AID said.

AID estimated that 65 million couples were depending on sterilization for birth control at the beginning of 1976, compared to only 3 million in 1956. Second in popularity was birth control pills, 55 million couples; then condoms, 30 million, and intrauterine devices, 15 million.

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Officials' Children Said to Be Hooked

Addiction in Burma Helps Fuel Poppy War

By Lewis M. Simons

MANDALAY, Burma, May 25 (WP).—Burma, whose eastern area is a major source of the world's illicit heroin, is facing a serious drug addiction problem at home, particularly among the children of top government officials.

The domestic crisis has added impetus to the government's drive to destroy opium poppy fields and jungle heroin laboratories. Until recently, the sole motivation behind the government's efforts was that drug trafficking funded the widespread insurgency along the Burmese border.

"The army has always taken the drug problem seriously," noted a knowledgeable Burmese here in the northern city of Mandalay, "because they have to face the weapons the insurgents buy with drug income. But now that some ministers and colonels find their children are hooked, the government is suddenly paying a lot more attention to the matter."

President's Son

Among the children of top officials known to have a drug problem is one of President Ne Win's three older sons. According to reliable Burmese and Western sources, the young man is a heroin addict.

The government maintains, however, that there is no real drug problem in Burma and that addiction is on a very small scale.

Capitalizing on the growing addiction problem in Burmese towns and cities and the drugs-insurgency link, the United States has given Burma 12 helicopters and a small spotter plane, under a $13-million grant, for use against growers and traffickers.

An additional grant for six more helicopters has run into congressional opposition led by Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., despite assurances earlier this month by Sheldon Vance, special adviser to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, that Burma had achieved an impressive record in the last nine months with the assistance of the U.S. helicopters.

Rep. Passman, sources in Rangoon said, has apparently been convinced that the Burmese armed forces are using the helicopters against insurgent armies of minority ethnic groups, which are striving for autonomy or independence from the central government in Rangoon, not just against traffickers.

Traffickers, Insurgents

The Burmese counter that while it is often impossible to differentiate between traffickers and insurgents, they do not use the helicopters against minority forces unless these are engaged in the drug traffic.

The helicopters, based at Meiktila Air Force Base, 145 kilometers south of Mandalay, have also been used heavily against opium poppy farmers, members of minority groups who are not directly active in the insurgencies. So far this year, according to U.S. sources, helicopter-borne troops have destroyed 6,800 hectares of the 28,000 hectares used to grow poppies in Burma.

The U.S. interest, according to a U.S. source in Rangoon, is limited to helping the Burmese government stem the flow of heroin out of Burma, through Thailand, and into the United States, where it comprises between 10 and 20 per cent of annual consumption.

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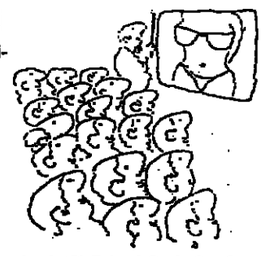

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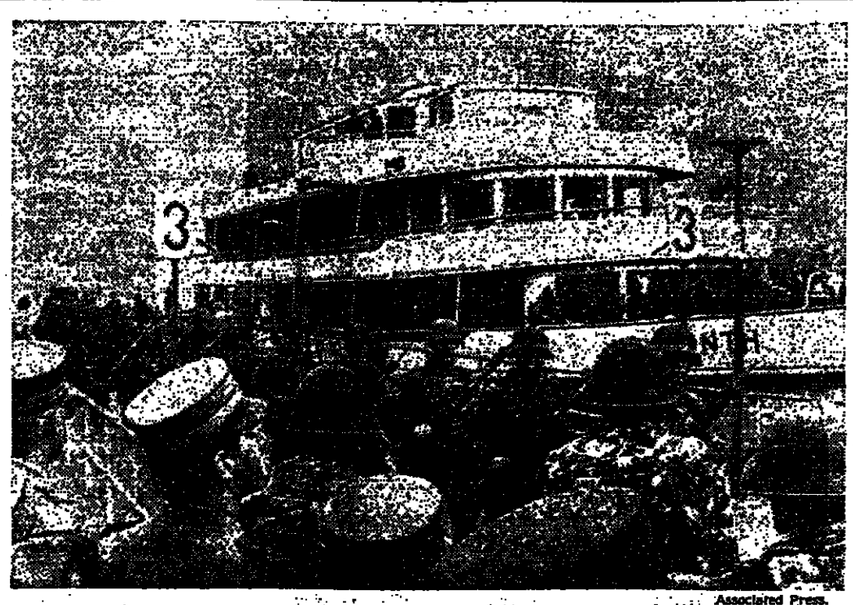

Associated Press.

SWISS NAVY?—It looked that way for a while when the Lake Constance steamer Linth returned to its berth in Zurich loaded with soldiers, but the craft was only being used to transport the soldiers back to their base from maneuvers.

Major Underground Repairs Necessary

Copenhagen Buildings Sag on Rotten Pilings

COPENHAGEN, May 25 (UPI).—Something is rotten under central Copenhagen.

This capital has water everywhere—in front of it, behind it, to the south of it, a ship canal straight through it, lakes dotted about.

But it hasn't enough water in the soil underneath it, and some of Copenhagen's most famous and beautiful buildings are tottering as a result.

"Copenhagen's problem is not nearly so severe as the situation in Venice or Amsterdam," said structural engineer Leif Egeskjold. "But it is serious enough—and very expensive."

The trouble is that the soil under Copenhagen was put there by man; much of the city center is built on land reclaimed from the sea.

Saturated Pilings

Builders drove timber pilings down into this filled-in soil and built their buildings on this wood foundation. As long as the underground water level remained high enough to keep these pilings saturated, there was no problem.

"But now, with deeper excavations for new buildings and deeper sewers, the ground is being drained more effectively," Mr. Egeskjold said.

"And modern roads are covered with asphalt instead of cobblestones, so hardly any rain can seep underground. It is collected as soon as it falls by the storm-water system and drained away."

So the wooden pilings of Amalienborg Palace, home of the Danish royal family, and those under many centuries-old buildings nearby are drying out. And as they dry, they rot.

"When the foundation pilings begin to weaken, the walls crack," Mr. Egeskjold said. "Then it is only a matter of time before the whole building is seriously damaged."

Royal Theater Treated

Amalienborg Palace is in trouble now. The Royal Theater, home of the Danish Royal Ballet, already has been treated with extensively rebuilt foundations.

But this work—the only possible answer—is very expensive, Mr. Egeskjold said.

His company has handled dozens of such jobs. The only attack is to excavate from the inside, digging away one section of rotting pilings at a time and replacing them with concrete. It all has to be done by hand.

"Some of the best-known structures in Copenhagen are threatened," Mr. Egeskjold said. "And the total cost of saving all of them would be very high indeed."

Report Confirms Yeh Is Still China Defense Minister

TOKYO, May 25 (AP).—A controversy among observers of China over whether Yeh Chien-ying remains Chinese minister of defense has been resolved in the affirmative.

The Korean Central News Agency, in a dispatch from Pyongyang yesterday, reported that Mr. Yeh, as defense minister, sent a message of congratulation to Gen. O Jin U on his appointment as North Korean defense minister.

Following the death of Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, 78, in January, there was speculation that Mr. Yeh had been ousted from the defense post and that Chen Hsi-lien, the Peking defense commander, had been named acting minister.

Mr. Yeh was identified as vice-chairman of the Communist Central Committee Military Commission and a vice-chairman of the party several weeks ago. But his defense title was not referred to.

A longtime friend of Mr. Chou's, with whom he spent his student days in Paris, Mr. Yeh, 78, is regarded as a leading moderate.

Jail for Dissident Upheld in Russia

MOSCOW, May 25 (AP).—The Supreme Court of the Russian Republic today confirmed a 2-1/2-year labor-camp sentence for Mustafa Djemiliev, 32, a Crimean Tatar nationalist, on a charge of anti-Soviet activity, friends of the defendant said.

The term will be the fourth for Mr. Djemiliev, who went on a hunger strike after he was arrested last June. He was force-fed until last month, when he stopped his hunger strike with a vow to renew it if his appeal were turned down.

Mr. Djemiliev and other Crimean Tatar leaders maintain that the 500,000 Tatars, who were forcibly resettled in Siberia by Stalin because they allegedly collaborated with the Nazis, should be permitted to return to their homeland in Crimea.

But Use Against Israel Seen

Imports of Arms by Libyan Believed to Exceed Capacit

By Thomas W. Lippman

TRIPOLI, Libya, May 25 (WP).—Weapons and military equipment are continuing to flow into Libya from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe in quantities that far exceed the Libyan armed forces' capacity to use them, according to Libyan and foreign sources.

But there is no evidence to validate reports published outside Libya that the Soviet Union has established bases here or that it exerts any substantial influence on Libyan policy. Diplomats who have recently visited military installations around the country report no sizable Soviet presence at any of them. The total number of Russians in Libya is believed to be about 600, informed sources said.

Libya's leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, has often said that his country, which ousted U.S. and British forces from their bases in Libya after the revolution he led in 1969, would never allow them to be replaced by troops of any other country. Experienced diplomatic analysts said he is entirely sincere about this.

The Soviet Union may have increased pressure on Libya to permit the Soviet fleet to use Libyan port facilities after being shut out of Egypt in March, these sources said, but so far this does not appear to have happened.

Strictly Commercial

Libyan officials ridicule any suggestion that the Soviet Union has or will obtain bases here. They said Libya's arms purchases are strictly a commercial transaction, and that Libya buys from the Soviet Union because there is no other willing supplier.

There are no ideological strings attached, they said, suggesting that Americans who believe otherwise are making the same mistake they made when the late Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser first turned to Czechoslovakia for weapons more than 20 years ago.

In fact, as a Western source said, "there are plenty of signs that the Libyans," who are strongly anti-Communist, "are more nervous about the Russians than they ever were about the United States." The hundreds of young Libyans reported to be receiving military training in the Soviet Union are a source of some apprehension to the government, informed sources said.

The Libyans make no secret of their arms purchases from the Soviet Union, which were arranged a year ago in a major deal, the details of which have not been revealed. Estimates of the total dollar value of the Libyan purchases range upward from $500 million but these figures reveal little because the Soviet Union is believed to have charged the Libyans far more than the usual price.

2,000 Tanks

With a total military strength of about 32,000 men, Libya is now believed to have as many as 2,000 tanks, two squadrons of high speed MiG-23 jets, an unknown number of Tu-22 supersonic bombers, and an array of surface-to-air missiles, anti-tank guns, and helicopters.

"The Russians are laughing all the way to the bank," said an informed analyst who believes the Libyans could actually handle less than half of this arsenal.

"You want to know what we are doing with our weapons?" asked a well-placed Libyan official with a smile. "First of all every Libyan is going to be trained in the army." Col Qadhafi has said he wants to double the size of the armed forces, which would probably require conscription.

In addition, the official said, Libya plans to export weapons if they are needed by other Arab countries in the struggle against Israel.

First Across Canal

"We have exported in the past and we are proud of it," he said. "The first Egyptian tanks across the canal" in 1973 came f Libya. "If we export, that is business. But I can tell there is only one place we going to export and that i our fight with Israel."

Libya's assistance to insurg and leftist forces in the We Sahara, Lebanon, southern A and elsewhere is believed ha be more in the form of cash direct arms aid.

"The arms Qadhafi is bu aren't for use in Libya," a W ern specialist said. "They him influence in the world his potential as an arms porter. Even if the weapons r actually go anywhere, he having all these people com here and ask for them."

Some sources said that clos of the armed forces are unh with the vast spending for w ons they cannot use, som which are reported to be on ing in the desert for lack of age and maintenance.

Many Quit Saigon For Rural Life

SINGAPORE, May 25 (Reuters).—Tens of thousands of Saigon residents today took part in an exodus from the city to live in the "new economic zones" in the countryside, Saigon radio reported.

The broadcast said that, responding to appeals from authorities, the residents had "given up the unstable life of living in the city and have volunteered to leave for the new economic zones for their own good as well as for the reconstruction of the nation."

Thousands of families had already moved into the new economic zones as part of the government's campaign to ease unemployment in Saigon and build up agriculture.

Mary F. Handli 62, Dies; Harva Historian, Edit

NEW YORK, May 25 (N Mary Ping Handlin, 62, hist and co-author with her hus Prof. Oscar Handlin of Har University, of six books on development of American ization, died yesterday of ca in the university's infirmary.

She was assistant editor of Harvard Guide to American tory, 1950-54" and editor fo Center for the Study of History of Liberty in Ameri Harvard at her death.

With her husband, Mrs. H was co-author of "Com wealth: A study of the R Government in American omy" (1947), "The Dimensi Liberty" (1961), "Popular S of Political Authority" ("The American College and ican Culture" (1970), "T Life: Youth and the Fam American History" (1971) "The Wealth of the Am People: A History of Am Affluence" (1975).

Hedi Khefacha

PARIS, May 25 (Reu Tunisian Defense Minister Khefacha, 68, died in a ho here last night, the Tu Embassy announced today.

Mr. Khefacha was in Pari two weeks ago for talks Defense Minister Yvon Bo He returned here yesterday ing for medical treatment Val de Grace military ho and died shortly before mid

Louis Merlin

PARIS, May 25 (Reute Louis Merlin, 75, founder o leading French commercial station Europe 1, died her terday, radio officials said.

He started his career in tainment in the 1920s chron events in the circus and hall, in 1934 he became a producer and was a memb the board of Radio Luxemb from 1945 to 1954, when he to found Europe 1.

Italy Bishops T Clergy to Supp Pope on Electio

VATICAN CITY, May 25 ters).—Italy's bishops today on priests to support Pope anti-Communist stand in election campaign in Italy.

The Bishops' Conference ended last week but issue final communique only said, "The bishops, with the Father, are confident that have from their priests full port for the pastoral line down by the conference."

The communiqué stressed theoretical and practical conciliability of Christianity atheistic Communism, be profession of the Christian and belonging to, favoring supporting an authentic movement, even when one not to share the ideology."

Meanwhile, public tran throughout Italy was para for three hours today, banks closed and air traffic was di ed by a series of strikes.

About 150,000 bus, streetca subway workers walked o back their demands for raises, and bank employees ed a five-hour strike.

Airline pilots began a 48 stoppage last night, and A said it had so far cancel international and 11 dom flights.

49 Crewmen Jump S

AUCKLAND, New Ze May 25 (Reuters).—Forty crewmen from the Greek p ger liner Australis jumped at Sydney, a spokesman when the ship arrived here.

DEATH NOTICE

SILBERBERG, Dorothy Lind May 25, 1976 after a brief illnes of Daniel H. Silberberg, mother late Peter Deitsch, daughter o William Linder, sister of Har Linder, and grandmother of John tributions in memoriam may be to Day Care Council or Grand Settlement. Memorial service held at the Silberberg residence, 81st Street, New York City, o 26th at 8:30 p.m.

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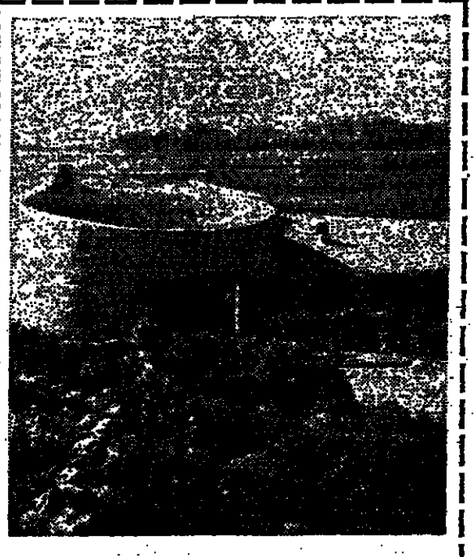

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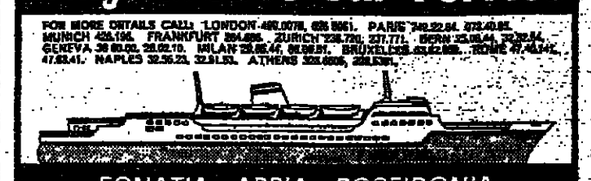

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Party Chief Said to Conduct Purge of Albanian Dissidents

BELGRADE, May 25 (WP).—Albanian party leader Enver Hoxha is conducting a major assault on political opponents by imposing extensive purges and measures resembling those applied by China during its Cultural Revolution of 1966–68, according to diplomats who recently visited Albania.

The purges have spread to the top echelons of the armed forces. Several generals and other senior officers are reported to have been executed.

Hundreds of government officials have been ousted from their jobs, travelers reported, and wall posters have denounced the "shortcomings" of leading administration personalities.

The Hoxha-led regime's decrees are said to include one that retires all officials and white-collar workers, "without exception," to spend one month each year in production or collective-farm jobs. Married women are obliged to serve only two weeks, however.

Educational Reform

Another decree says that all secondary-school graduates must spend a year working in factories or on collective farms before they can continue their education or seek other employment. The entire educational system is to be reshaped under a new plan designed to create "a complete unity between intellectual and physical labor," according to the diplomats.

Mr. Hoxha, 67, said in a speech earlier this month that the current campaign was directed against "enemy groups and traitors" who wanted to damage Albania's ties with its only ally, China, and to "ally our country with Soviet revisionists."

But diplomats say there was evidence of growing disenchantment with Hoxha policies that had brought about economic stagnation and kept Albania isolated from the outside world. The disenchantment is believed to be strong in military and intellectual circles.

It is impossible to determine the scope of the purges under way. But the party newspaper, Zeri I Popullit, provided some clues recently when it said that "more bureaucrats have been removed in recent months" than in a similar purge in 1966 and 1967. According to official Albanian figures, more than 15,000 persons were ousted from the bureaucracy and sent to collective farms in the purge that began 10 years ago.

Western Analysis

In the absence of reliable information about the causes of Albania's domestic turmoil, Western analysts suggest that the disagreement seems to be focusing on the nation's economic development and expansion of its foreign relations beyond exclusive reliance on China. Earlier indications of Albanian disillusionment with the scope of Chinese economic assistance seem to have provoked pressures for a change in Albania's course.

But Mr. Hoxha, Premier Mehmet Shehu and a relatively small group of their associates are committed to the present course since any shift in foreign policy at this stage would mean their downfall.

Albania has been allied with China since Mr. Hoxha broke relations with the Soviet bloc in 1960. It was the only European country to boycott last year's Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation. It also refused to participate in a conference of Balkan countries earlier this year.

Mr. Hoxha, who as leader of Albania's Communist party has been in power since the end of World War II, is reported to have been under increasing pressure from his administration to lead the country out of isolation and to shift economic priorities toward the consumer sector. Albania has the lowest living standard in Europe.

Diplomats said that both Mr. Hoxha and Mr. Shehu have been ailing recently and that the current turmoil may be part of a struggle for succession.

Student Teachers Stage 21 Sit-Ins at British Colleges

LONDON, May 25 (UPI).—Student teachers occupied 21 colleges in Britain today to protest their grim job prospects for the coming autumn.

At least 15,000 of the 40,000 student teachers who will qualify at the end of this academic year are expected to face unemployment because of cuts in public spending.

The sit-ins started last week when all 10 of Scotland's education colleges were occupied by students. By today the protest had spread to 11 of the 140 education colleges in England and Wales, and several more occupations were expected to begin tomorrow, a national day of protest against unemployment.

Cab Drivers Protest

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters).—About 3,000 cab drivers, protesting a planned new bus service, brought traffic to a standstill in central London today when they converged on Parliament.

A police spokesman said there was "total chaos" for some 2 1/2 miles within a two-mile radius of Parliament Square.

High Court to Rule If Spanking In Schools Violates Constitution

By Philip Hager

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The Supreme Court yesterday agreed to decide whether "severe" spanking in public schools violates the constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment.

The court also said it would determine whether students were entitled to notice of charges against them and a chance to be heard before they were inflicted with corporal punishment.

The case the justices agreed to hear involves two Florida students who claimed they were struck with a wooden paddle repeatedly in what a witness described as a "reign of terror" by school administrators.

One student said he was held face down over a table and received "at least 20 whacks"—resulting in injuries that required medical treatment and prevented him from sitting comfortably for three weeks.

But attorneys for Florida school officials involved in the case argued that teachers and administrators should be free to inflict moderate corporal punishment—as a preferable alternative to expulsion. And they said that when it was excessive, the victims still could bring civil lawsuits or seek criminal prosecutions in state courts.

They called spanking a "time-honored and almost universal" practice—resulting only in "transitory discomfort," and not a deprivation of constitutional rights.

In October, the justices summarily affirmed a lower court decision that upheld the use of reasonable corporal punishment as a last resort.

Yesterday, the justices agreed to hear arguments next term on whether severe corporal punishment was unconstitutional.

© Los Angeles Times.

Solzhenitsyn Says a KGB Forgery Branded Him a Camp Informer

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 (Reuters).—Exiled author Alexander Solzhenitsyn said that Soviet authorities had distributed a forged letter stating that he had been an informer in forced-labor camps.

The Russian author, now working at Stanford University near here, said in a statement yesterday: "During the last 14 years, the entire bungling apparatus of the Soviets and all of their hired historians have been unable to answer my publications with any facts or logical arguments.

"Since they have nothing on hand—no evidence, no ideas of their own—the KGB [Soviet secret police] in accordance with its fraudulent ways, recently produced a falsified document, dated 1952, which states that I had informed the KGB about the revolutionary movement in forced-labor camps.

"This piece of bunk was quickly disseminated to foreign correspondents, one of whom sent me a copy," he said.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn has been working at Stanford University's library for six weeks studying files of the Czarist secret police, the Okhrana.

Kidnap Penalty Raised in Dacca

DACCA, May 25 (UPI).—To combat the rising incidence of kidnapping of children, Bangladesh President Abusadat Sayem has promulgated a law providing the death penalty for those convicted of the crime. The minimum punishment under the law will be seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

According to police records, there were 343 kidnappings between January and April of this year. All of the victims were children 12 years of age or less. Most of these kidnap victims have not been accounted for, police said.

In the Indian subcontinent, it is not uncommon to hear of children being kidnapped to be trained as beggars. Child beggars generally receive more alms than older beggars. In certain cases, a child is even maimed to make it look more pitiable.

Tamil Protest Held On Bias in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, May 25 (AP).—Schools were boycotted, shops closed, black flags flown and protest posters displayed yesterday as the Tamil United Front stepped up its campaign in Northern Province against "discrimination."

Sri Lanka parliamentarians and other Tamil leaders, who had distributed prohibited material, were taken in by police for questioning but they were not detained.

India Parliament Passes Bill for Easing Divorce

NEW DELHI, May 25 (AP).—Parliament passed yesterday a marriage bill making desertion, cruelty or a single act of adultery sufficient grounds for divorce.

The Hindu-backed bill, applicable to India's Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs as well, also provides for easier divorce by mutual consent, streamlined trial procedures and relief for youngsters forced into marriage.

Under the old law, a person seeking a divorce had to prove that the spouse was "living in adultery" and neither desertion nor cruelty was sufficient grounds for divorce.

The new law's impact is expected to be greatest on the urban middle class, which can now seek court relief for matrimonial problems. But it is uncertain whether it will have any effect in the villages where three-fourths of India's 600 million people live.

The new law cracks down on fraudulent marriage offers by classifying the misrepresentation of any "material fact or circumstance" before a wedding as grounds for nullifying the marriage. If a girl minor is married against her will, the new law says she may, before age 18, repudiate the marriage.

Fire Bomb Injures 3 French Policemen

MONTPELLIER, France, May 25 (Reuters).—Three riot policemen were injured here today when a motorcyclist threw a gasoline bomb at a bus in which they were sitting during a student demonstration against educational reforms.

The police had been standing by at Montpellier University's art department since early this morning after a group of youths threw fire bombs inside the department yesterday to force a postponement of examinations.

11 Slain, 8 Wounded In Rhodesian Clashes

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 25 (UPI).—This white-ruled country's guerrilla war claimed 11 lives in the last 24 hours, including those of three black noncombatants 40 miles northeast of here, the security forces announced today.

The communiqué said eight guerrillas died in skirmishes and eight soldiers were injured in land-mine explosions and clashes with the black nationalists, said today.

Britannia Cats Will No More Rule the Waves

LONDON, May 25 (Reuters). — Britain's merchant ships are to lose their cats—traditional friend of the mariner and enemy of the rat—because of fears they might bring rabies into Britain.

The General Council of British Shipping has given crews until March to dispose "humanely" of their pets. A spokesman said they could be removed to homes on land when the vessels were next in port.

The giant rats that plagued wooden trading ships in the 18th century are no longer a problem in modern containerized shipping, the spokesman said.

Alleged Victim Of 'Big Foot' Is Safe; Hoax Seen

EUREKA, Calif., May 25 (AP).—A young woman, reported to have been abducted in rugged mountains by a legendary apelike creature nicknamed Big Foot, showed up last night outside a rural resort, screaming but apparently unhurt.

Asserting that he believed the whole affair was a hoax, Humboldt County Sheriff Gene Cox said: "She's not in too bad a shape." The woman was part of a television crew seeking to photograph Big Foot.

He said that the alleged victim, Cherie Darvell, 23, of Redding, 95 miles east of here, was taken to a hospital at Hoopa for examination shortly after she was discovered outside the Bluff Creek resort, about five miles from where she was reported abducted on Saturday.

The sheriff said Miss Darvell told a nurse that her left arm hurt. He said she had some minor scratches and bruises on her arms.

She was mumbling, "They wouldn't stop and pick me up," Sheriff Cox said. One of her tennis shoes was missing, but her clothing was clean and there was a scent of perfume about her, he added. The sheriff said that, when she was asked if she had been abducted by Big Foot, she began screaming again and refused to answer questions.

605 Million Indians

NEW DELHI, May 25 (Reuters).—India's population has reached 605 million, a growth of 2 per cent annually, a government statement said today.

Iran Signs to Buy 2 French A-Plants

PARIS, May 25 (Reuters).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveyda said today that his government has signed contracts to buy two nuclear power plants from France.

"We are going ahead with our nuclear power program," he told newsmen after luncheon talks with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "We have signed contracts for two nuclear power stations. Construction will begin soon, within the next few months."

Framatome, a subsidiary of France's Creusot-Loire engineering concern specializing in the construction of nuclear-power plants, said that Iran has ordered two stations of 900 megawatts each. They are of the U.S. Westinghouse type, built under license here, and the contracts are worth 5 billion francs ($1.2 billion), officials said.

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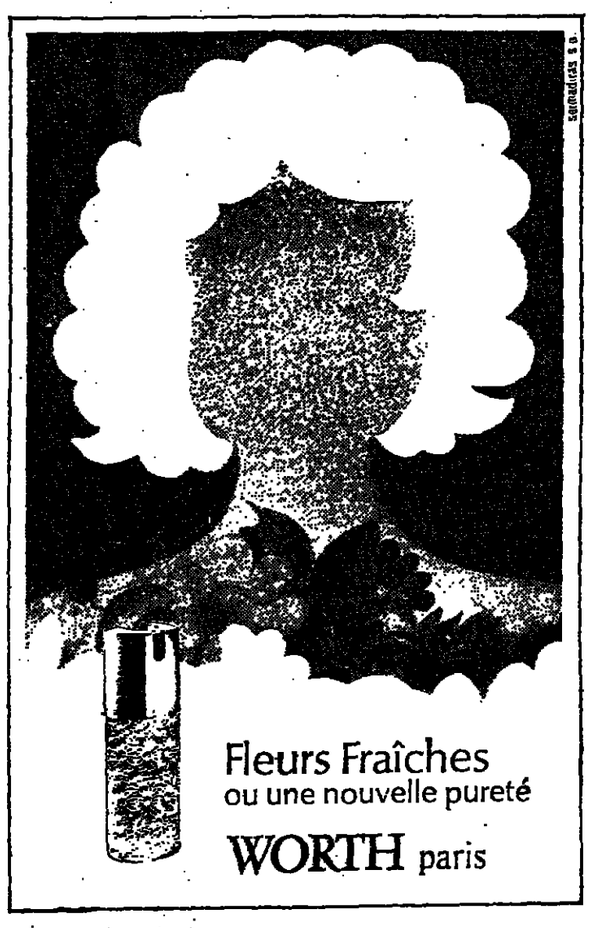

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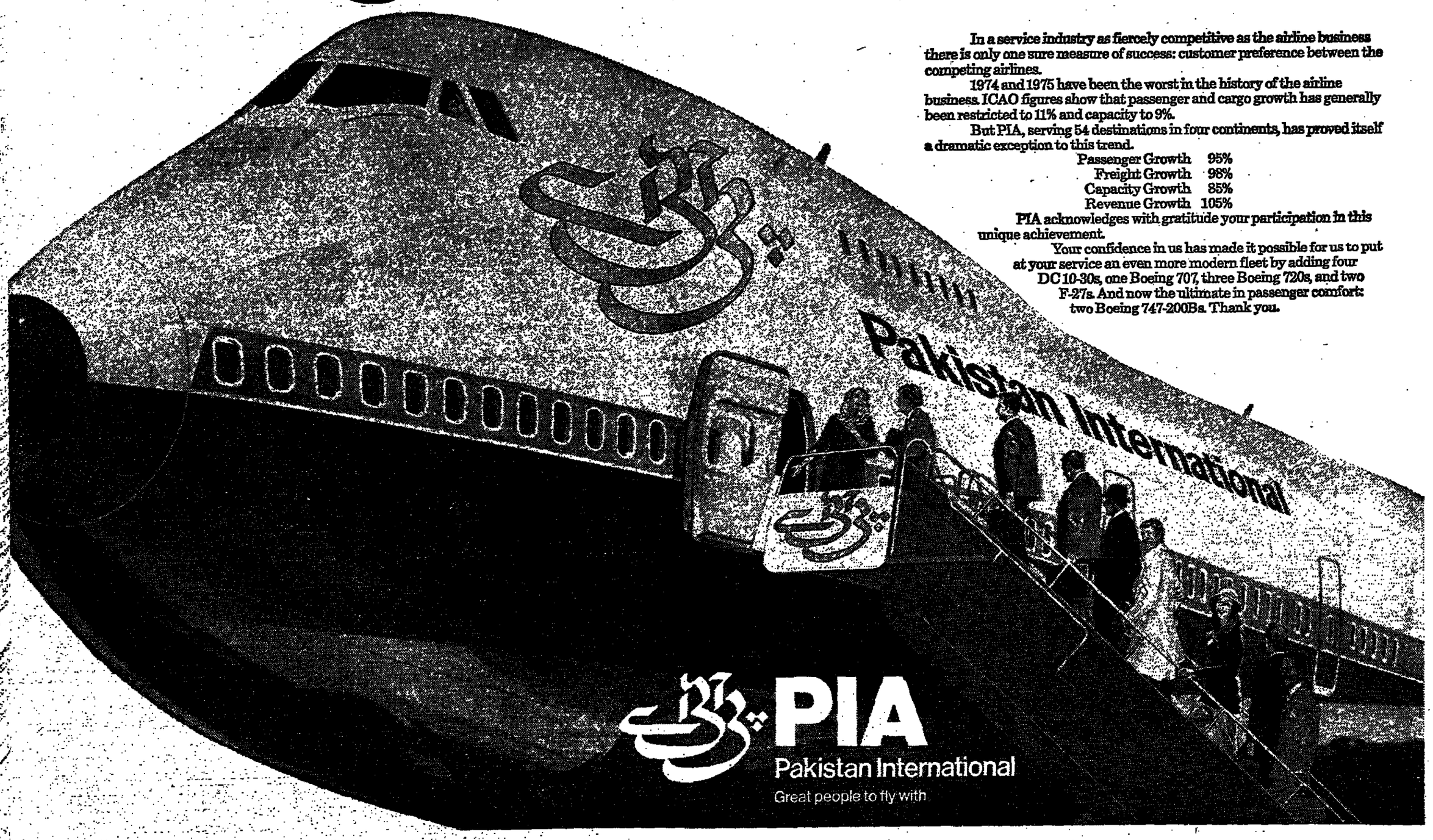


INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, May 26, 1976 *

Neutral Sweden

Henry Kissinger's reception in Stockholm was *the stormiest of his present journey.* But, on the official side at least, his visit made progress toward restoring more effective diplomatic relations between Sweden and the United States. That is good, for a number of reasons.

Sweden is a nation of some 8 million people, highly literate, remarkably homogeneous in religious and ethnic background, possessing a practicable mix of natural resources and industrial capability. Moreover, it has not been engaged in war since Napoleon's campaigns left it with the Bernadotte dynasty and has a tradition of basic political stability. All of this makes it an excellent proving ground for social experimentation. What works in Sweden will not necessarily be efficient or even feasible in more complex or larger national communities, but would at least prove how humanity can, under favorable circumstances, adjust to its environment and itself.

Consequently, Sweden is important to the world. But at the same time, it would be useful for the Swedes, including their Premier Olof Palme, to cultivate a sense of perspective and the sense of humor that is *one aspect of it. For, while Sweden itself* is far removed in time from the days of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII, when it intervened forcefully in continental Europe, Europe still has its Wallensteins and *Great Peters who might intervene forcefully* in Sweden. The Swedes should not forget that, however dignified their neutrality in World War II, it was others whose costly battles really decided whether their country would wind up with a gauleiter, a commissar or their own king.

Much the same is true today, when Sweden exists outside the Warsaw Pact and NATO, yet is by no means independent of the shape those alliances give Europe and the world. Nor does it follow that if the United States was wrong in Vietnam, Hanoi was necessarily right. No one can, nor should, impose a moral neutrality on neutral Sweden —but perhaps a little more intellectual objectivity is called for, a little less smugness, when Sweden delivers moral judgments which it has neither the means nor the will to enforce.

It can be argued that the United States should be the last country to express such thoughts to Sweden. Not only are the ties of family between the two countries strong, but the United States went through its own phase of delivering dicta on world affairs when it was quite removed from them by two oceans. *But the significance of Sweden, both as a social laboratory and as a bridge* between opposing blocs, is great enough to make its attitudes a matter of concern, to the United States, to Europe and the world.

The U.S.-Korean Bargain

Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., is leading a drive in the House to hold military aid to South Korea to $290 million over the next two years; the administration seeks $490 million. His point is that the Chung Hee Park government in Seoul, by its excessive repression of its own citizens, has undermined the moral basis on which it makes sense for the United States to contribute to South Korean security at the same high level of the last 20-odd years. The Fraser approach is not to "dump" the Park government; given South Korea's strategic importance that would be supremely irresponsible. It is simply to make plain to President Park that the United States cannot accept the political risk and moral affront of indefinitely subsidizing South Korean police rule.

Mr. Fraser's effort already has the support of those interested especially in human rights. We think it also deserves the support of those interested in the long-term U.S. strategic position in the Pacific. For, we fear, the more the Park regime tightens its grip, the more likely becomes the possibility of an eventual counter-explosion on the model of the explosion that ousted Syngman Rhee in 1960. We are aware of a contrary viewpoint holding that the Korean people respect toughness and that a dangerous psychological unravelling will go forward if Koreans get the idea that their government is less than resolute in keeping up its guard against North Korea. We fear, nonetheless, that this argument too easily becomes a rationale for using force and intimidation to consolidate one man's personal power.

No reasonable person expects a country with South Korea's cultural background, living under the fierce pressure of a threatening North Korean regime, to follow the U.S. democratic model to a T. There is nonetheless a point when cultural and political explanations of South Korean conduct become unpersuasive. Americans, even those critical of Mr. Park, are not insensitive to the predicament of a small Asian-mainland country trying to go in geopolitical directions opposite that of the mainland. Americans understand, too, the factors, including the Sino-Soviet rivalry, which have balked South Korea's U.S.-supported effort to move the Korean peninsula toward the relative stability of a two-Germany solution. But it remains President Park's responsibility to keep the internal life of his country within a range of values which Americans will find tolerable, and this he has not done.

There is a bargain to be struck between U.S. constancy to a small embattled ally and Korean constancy to a patron going through a difficult stage of its own national life. President Park, we submit, is not adequately holding up his end of that bargain. As long as he does not, the prospect will remain that the United States will not adequately *hold up its end, either.*

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Portuguese Campaign

Without making any effort in his own behalf, the chief of staff of Portugal's Army has the backing of democratic parties representing 75 per cent of the voters for the popular election of a president on June 27. Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes, always a man of few words, had not even consented to run until the Socialists last week joined the Popular Democrats and the Social Democratic Center in supporting his candidacy.

Little is known of Gen. Eanes's political views and until very recently he had indicated a preference for continuing his task of reforming the armed forces. Most Portuguese democrats had come to realize, however, that in existing circumstances, the election of a ranking officer with demonstrated support in the armed forces offered the best guarantee of democratic stability, insurance against a coup from left or right.

Gen. Eanes became a national figure when he directed the crushing by loyalist forces of an attempted left-wing putsch last November. He since has weeded out many revolutionary leftists from military ranks.

Adm. José Pinheiro de Azevedo, Premier of the present provisional government, has announced he will oppose Gen. Eanes. He enjoys wide popularity and can also claim credit for helping abort the leftist rising. Despite that November role, he will get some backing from groups to the left of the Socialists, although the Communists have nominated one of their own members, a civilian, for president.

One of the other uncertainties that worries Portuguese democrats and their supporters abroad is the makeup of the government that will emerge after the president is inaugurated. Mario Soares still insists that his Socialist party—largest by far but with only 35 per cent of the vote last month—will form a minority government.

In a Portugal struggling back from economic depression and half a century of authoritarian rule, minority government would seem a formula for disastrous drift. Mr. Soares has time to rethink his strategy and to consult with the Popular Democrats, who support much of his program. A European community eager to help Portugal qualify for membership would be greatly relieved if Mr. Soares would opt next month for a coalition commanding 60-per-cent support in parliament and country.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Queen and the Concorde

Britain should follow up the Concorde's impact on American public opinion by insuring *that it carries the Queen to America's* Bicentennial celebrations in July. She wants to fly Concorde, but the Foreign Office has vetoed this because of fear of demonstrations by environmentalists. This is absurd. It is this blinkered timidity that allows the French to scoop all the glory. Indeed in Houston, they think Concorde is an entirely French project. We are engaged in a prestige battle and the Queen is our ace. If she goes to the July celebrations in Concorde she will give it the royal seal of approval —and Americans will flock to fly the British Concorde.

—From the Daily Express (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

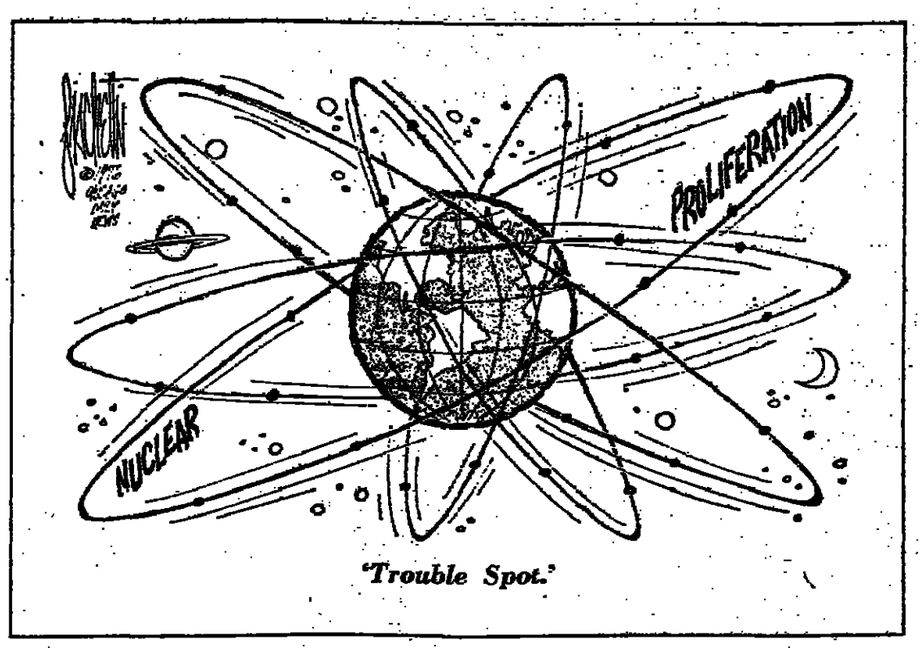
May 26, 1901

TOULON, France.—Some very important experiments in wireless telegraphy which the naval authorities are following with the closest attention, have been made at Biot, between Antibes and Nice. The Marconi Company obtained permission from the French government to open wireless communication between Corsica and France, and fully succeeded. Messages were received and read at Calvi from a distance of 112 miles.

Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1926

TOKYO.—Construction of Tokyo's $50-million subway system, funds for which have been voted by the city, received something of a setback from an opinion by Dr. Wakimizu, a geological expert, who declared the earth strata on which the city is built are too unstable to insure safe operation of the system. Some engineers, however, have refused to accept his judgment. Part of the system has been completed.



'Trouble Spot.'

Oregon—Pause for Reflection

By David S. Broder

PORTLAND, Ore.—For more years than almost anyone can remember, the Oregon primary has provided a pause for reflection in the rush to the presidential nomination. The state has not been an unfailing guide to the convention winner. Of the 32 men who have won *the Democratic and Republican* battles here since Oregon inaugurated the primary system in 1912, 22 have gone on to nomination and 10 have not.

That is a high proportion of losers for a primary so late in the season, and yesterday's results may or may not improve the average.

But what is special about Oregon is the combination of seriousness and smallness. It is a well-educated state, whose voters take their responsibilities conscientiously, and they tend to bring out the best in the candidates who come here. Even more important, it is a small state, where the candidates rub shoulders with each other and an intimacy develops that is never found in the big-state primaries or in the national arena of the general election.

Last Chance

Only in the bar of the Benson Hotel is one likely to find a fund-raiser for Sen. Frank Church having a drink with the architect of Ronald Reagan's Texas triumph. Only in its restaurant can one hear the latest views of a White House staffer and of Jimmy Carter's pollster by the simple expedient of table-hopping. Reporters treasure Oregon because it has so often been their last chance to see the men and women who comprise these campaigns—and conceivably will staff a future government—in circumstances where there is no distorting distance.

One striking impression of the past week was the feeling that the people with the greatest genuine confidence in the outcome of the nomination battle were, *surprisingly, those most* resigned to losing in Oregon: Ronald Reagan's aides. And the shakiest, by contrast, were those working for President Ford.

The reasons for those contrasting attitudes were much simpler than they had seemed at a distance.

A Reagan aide leaned against a wall of the Masonic Temple and said: "Look. This ain't a contest anymore between an incumbent president and an upstart challenger. This is a race between Jerry Ford and Ronald Reagan. And Reagan's going to win the last and biggest battle in California. When was the last time they didn't give the decision to the guy who hammered his opponent in the last round?"

Nods Sadly

When this view was relayed to a Ford campaigner, he nodded his head sadly and conceded, "California is it for us." And then, with some bitterness at what might have been, he said, "The truth of the matter is that our candidate hasn't done one blankety-blank thing of substance as President since the State of the Union speech. So how the hell do you make him presidential?"

Ironically, some Ford aides are hoping that the curtailment of travel forced by the campaign spending limit will require Mr. Ford to stay in the White House and speak and act as President, in the few days remaining before California votes on June 8.

On the Democratic side, what Oregon showed was that Jimmy Carter's staff has survived the ups and downs of his 16-month campaign with its energy and sense of humor intact—not a bad recommendation. Their courtesy and hospitality are unfailing, even to critical reporters, and they have miraculously not begun to inhale their own success.

When Carter told an Oregon audience he would not permit the growth of an arrogant, powerful White House staff, Jody Powell, his press secretary and closest aide, was quick to respond, "He just lost my vote."

By odd circumstance, Frank Church's staff shares many of the attractive qualities of the Carter entourage—a relaxed, irreverent and easy relationship with the candidate, sustained by a strong admiration for him as a man and a politician. Church's staff, like Carter's, is homebred, and the Idahoans are no more awed by being in a presidential race than are the Georgians.

The "different" campaign, seen up close as from a distance, is that of Jerry Brown. The California governor appeared to have learned a technique for transferring all tension to his staff. Scrambling to ignite a write-in campaign in Oregon, he was as casual as a tourist out for a stroll, chronically late, kidding everyone in sight, and always cool. His opening line to a convention of squealing high school students was, "Let's everyone take a deep breath and relax."

But Brown's headquarters was madhouse, its phone lines constantly overloaded, a bellowing confusion of activity, particularly after 10 p.m., when the young troops seemed to gain a second wind. The press secretary, a 26-year-old who grandly signed his handouts, Llewellyn C. Werner, reminded oldsters in the press of the fabled Vic Gold, of Goldwater and Agnew campaign renown—never more endearing than when he seemed on the verge of apoplexy, which occurred about four times an hour.

No Help

Brown's staff, unlike the others, was of almost no help in explaining either the campaign or the candidate—perhaps because he excludes them from his thought processes or perhaps because they have moved so far inside his head that they cannot find their way back out.

Werner liked to wind up his explanatory lectures on the politics of Jerry Brown with a Zen aphorism: "In the mind of the beginner, the possibilities are infinite; in the mind of the expert, they are few."

That may have been the most important insight the Oregon week offered, but you will have to go elsewhere for its meaning. This reporter is too full of Oregon salmon to even try to explain.

Semantics and Policy

Détente Sans Détente

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Semantics, or the meaning of meaning, is a principal element of contemporary diplomacy. The United States practices détente without daring to use the word and the Soviet Union practices a hard-line policy while masking it as détente. And each superpower, for its own reasons, pretends the contrary of what it is doing.

Since March President Ford, afraid of the Republican party's right wing, decided to drop the much-debated word, Détente was deleted from the official vocabulary. While it is claimed Ford never specifically instructed his secretary of state to abandon the definition, Henry Kissinger feels it would be tactless to use it during the campaign. French President Giscard d'Estaing wonders ironically if Americans can't pronounce détente.

Nevertheless, the architects of U.S. policy insist our policy hasn't changed, no matter how it is described. They claim Washington still presses for "détente" although it doesn't use the word itself.

Deceit Claimed

But they also claim Moscow's determination to keep mentioning détente as a policy label is deceitful. Washington says nothing even resembling détente occurred when the Russians sent their technicians, arms and Cuban troops to Angola. Nor does the United States see détente in rising Soviet military investment.

Whatever the reality underlying semantics, it is clear certain things are taking place under the label of détente—or nondétente—that aren't easing international tensions. Some new international stresses are visible—as in Africa, some are merely suspected.

In the latter sense nobody in the West pretends with any assurance to understand what's going on in China. One statesman says: "We wouldn't ever know if Peking and Moscow were preparing a friendship treaty while they scream against each other. But something deeper than meets the eye is happening."

One aspect puzzling U.S. observers is that the disgraced Teng Hsiao-ping sought to build up Chinese industrial strength to successfully stand up against both Moscow and Washington. But the "radicals" who ousted Teng want to slow down industrialization. De facto, this makes China more dependent on the United States in its argument with the Russians. Either way, because of China's importance to the world power balance, this affects détente—or nondétente.

Refrigerated

Although the word détente has been refrigerated in Washington —which insists it hasn't changed basic policy one whit—and although it is proclaimed in Moscow, where the meaning of meaning has become blurred, some by-products of relaxation are clearly in trouble.

SALT negotiations on strategic arms have hit a reef. Although only a few final concessions need to be arranged, the moment doesn't seem as ripe for accord as before the U.S. election campaign or before Brezhnev's illness ignited a power competition in Moscow. Likewise, Vienna negotiations for East-West mutual force reductions are deadlocked. The Americans now insist they must await "the unblocking of everything."

Likewise, while diplomats insist "objective conditions" have moved nearer to another step in Middle East negotiations, the semantical gap again frustrates progress. Washington may well be awaiting more initiatives from Europe—which could be the spin-off significance of Giscard's announced willingness to intervene in Lebanon.

The United States opposes Lebanese partition but is leery of direct involvement. It fears that unless a settlement is soon reached, Lebanon will become either an open enemy of Syria or an appendage of Syria. Either way this would upset regional equilibrium.

The whole eastern Mediterranean area, in fact, contributes to the unease resulting from détente's unclear future. The Greek-Turkish dispute that originated over Cyprus, but goes much deeper, continues to fester. Both the Athens and Ankara governments recognize that conditions are ripe for a deal; but each fears the repercussions vociferous local opinion if an accord is reached. Here again Washington (now that it is mouthing détente) seems readier to urge its European allies take a greater initiative for peace.

After Tito

And Greco-Turkish problems impinge directly on Europe's expected crisis after Yugoslavia's 84-year-old President Tito dies. The marshal still seems indestructible; but his country's future is a matter of continuous diplomatic discussion. The West is concerned lest the Russians try to promote internal disputes there —and then attempt intervention to "settle" them.

With the cooling of formal East-West contacts—especially between Washington and Moscow—it becomes virtually impossible to discuss such potential problems realistically, even in an informal way. This condition, however, is likely to apply so long as détente is respected but not mentioned in the United States and mentioned but not honored in the Soviet Union.

The Question of Propping Up Chile

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK.—Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon will ask Congress to maintain economic aid to the military junta that rules Chile, without cuts and without imposing conditions. After visiting Santiago earlier this month, Mr. Simon said he could make such a recommendation because the junta had assured him that human rights conditions would be improved in Chile.

But it looks as if the Treasury Secretary may have been had. The junta can't afford to relax its repression, even though it told him that it was releasing 49 political prisoners and would consider allowing a UN Human Rights Commission to visit Chile. [Yesterday, Chile said it would release 206 more political prisoners.]

Four former Chilean members of parliament, now in exile and traveling here, say that six of the 49 released prisoners had been ordered out of jail last January, one was released last Feb. 6, and three were already in the United States by the time Mr. Simon arrived in Chile.

Six days after the announcement that the 49 would be set free, Hernan Montealegre, a lawyer on the staff of the Vicarate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church, was arrested without charge and taken to one of the junta's concentration camps. The exiles have a list of 16 others they say have been arrested in Chile since the Simon visit, and they claim the number arrested since then is far greater than the number they can name.

As for the Human Rights Commission, the junta gave Mr. Simon no guarantee to admit it —just a pledge to consider the matter. That can hardly be arranged before the Organization of American States meeting in Chile that begins June 4; and after the OAS meeting, there will be no particular pressure on the junta to admit the commission—particularly if U.S. aid is being continued as William Simon recommends.

As if pleased with its adroit handling of Mr. Simon, the junta has gone on to announce in El Mercurio, the Santiago daily, that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will attend the OAS meeting there. That would be a major step toward the international respectability and the domestic political standing that the junta badly needs. The State Department has not confirmed that Mr. Kissinger will attend, and no wonder—accepting an *abrazo* from the brutal Gen. Augusto Pinochet would be a little much even for Henry Kissinger.

The exiled parliamentarians—representing both the leftist Popular Unity parties who backed the Marxist government of Salvador Allende Gossens, which the junta overthrew, and the Christian Democrats, long supported by the United States—are in this country to try to bring both the human rights violations and the economic failures of the junta to the attention of the U.S. people.

Repression

Joined by Orlando Letelier, a former minister of foreign affairs and Mr. Allende's ambassador to Washington, they argue that only two factors keep the Pinochet government in power—political repression (there are an estimated 7,000 political prisoners in the junta's jails) and the support of the Ford administration (credits to the junta directly from the United States and from international organizations it strongly influences total about $1.8 billion, and 50 per cent of all Chile's foreign debt is held by the United States and West Germany).

Repression is necessary, the exiles assert, because the parties they represent polled more than 70 per cent in the last election, and the junta has made no headway in building its own Movement of National Unity. Yet, they insist, and history supports them, the tradition of Chile is democratic. As Hugo Miranda, a former Social Democratic senator, put it emotionally in an interview: "It is impossible to think of Chile without democracy."

The junta's economic record reinforces its need for repression. Mr. Simon spoke glowingly of "economic freedom" in Chile, but the facts are that under the junta's austerity program, unemployment is above 16 per cent, the highest in more than 3 years: the gross national product fell more than 12 per cent last year: industrial production declined 25 per cent in 1975; foreign debt has risen from $900 million under Allende to $4.4 billion today; and the rate of inflation was 341 per cent last year. It reached 21 per cent during the first two months of 1976. An government with such a record can survive only by authoritarian means.

Various Western European governments have now refused to renegotiate the Chilean debt because of the junta's flagrant violations of human rights. That means that this year Chile will have to get up about $750 million, instead of $235 million, in debt service and interest: that is nearly half of Chile's projected export earnings for 1976.

That is only one example of the importance to the junta of gaining international respectability and of the immense pressures the United States and international financial institutions could bring on Chile if they wanted to—pressures they did not hesitate to bring against the Allende government. And there's not much doubt that if Washington used its financial power over Gen. Pinochet to force him to ease his repressive domestic policy—instead of sending Mr. Simon and maybe even Henry Kissinger to play games with him—the great Chilean people with their democratic traditions would not long tolerate military dictatorship.

Letters

Food Diplomacy

Re "A New 'Joseph' of Food Diplomacy" by Jonathan Power (IHT, May 7):

Mr. Power is certainly to be commended for alerting us to the very real dangers of a world without adequate food stocks. He is, however, doing a disservice to the cause by not informing his readers about the gigantic food losses which are occurring, particularly throughout the Third World, as a result of inadequate grain storage facilities at the farm and village level.

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has advised us that each year peasant farmers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America lose up to 40 per cent of their harvested grain due to damage caused by insects, rodents, and deterioration. These losses are staggering when applied to overall Third World grain production: they are even more tragic when applied to the conditions affecting the individual subsistence farmer, who is still the mainstay of agricultural production in those countries.

May I suggest that instead of global solutions, which are remote enough to satisfy the bureaucrats, and which have the added effect of lulling the general public into a false sense of security, Mr. Power would do greater service by also discussing practical problem-solving at the grass-roots level.

The technology to significantly reduce on-farm and village-level grain storage losses is available. It is also readily adaptable at a very modest cost to the needs of subsistence farmers in the developing countries. Perhaps, if international spokesmen had the same sense of commitment (and money) to help the individual subsistence farmers to effectively store their harvested grain as they seem to have for elaborate *stockpiling schemes, I am confi*dent a lot more would get done in helping solve the problem and many many more people would be substantially assisted in the process.

DAVID DIGHTER.

Geneva.

$25-Million Tag

The Washington Post editorial "Paying International Dues" (IHT, May 15-16) erred in describing $25 million as "small". U.S. membership in the International Labor Organization should *be argued basically on its merits.* Of course, costs should be considered, but never in the sense that costs are so "small" they don't matter: $25 million is a helluva lot of money to a helluva lot of people, even to most of those whose annual income is well above the American average wage.

The way "small" was used in the editorial exemplifies the "more money will cure anything" approach which may be provoking the anti-Establishment, "down-with-Washington" reaction identified as looming large in this Bicentennial election year.

ALEXANDER J. DAVIT.

Amsterdam.

Car Union's Drive

The story about the drive of the U.S. United Automobile Workers Union for participation in management (IHT, May 15) appears to be welcomed by the giant motor-car companies: which raises interesting political questions of comparison between France and the United States.

This news means that Giscard d'Estaing could rally more support as a candidate for U.S. president than he can attract as an incumbent President in France, where both the companies and the unions oppose this idea.

Unfortunately, the Republicans, who need new leadership even more than the Democrats, cannot draft Giscard. Although he, too, is a Republican: he is, of course, French and barred, therefore, by the Constitution.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON.

Paris.

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Controversial Genetic Research Approved at Michigan University

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 25 (AP).—Genetic research capable of creating new life forms and considered potentially dangerous by its critics has been approved at the University of Michigan.

The university's Board of Regents last week approved a faculty committee report recommending that recombinant DNA research be conducted at the university as long "as it is submitted to appropriate controls."

The regents' action included authorization for more than $300,000 to equip three laboratories with security systems to prevent newly created disease organisms from escaping.

DNA—deoxyribonucleic acid—is the chemical that forms genes.

The board's approval of the research, in which genes for specific inherited traits taken from one species are combined with those of another, makes Michigan the first university in the United States to give formal consent to such experiments.

Critics claim the recently developed technique can create potentially dangerous disease organisms not found in nature or immune to present methods of control.

"This is a very serious matter, one where all of us have some misgivings in proceeding," said regent Deane Baker. "But nevertheless, this institution is dedicated to the advancement and betterment of the human race, and I think this [program] is a good compromise in every way."

The experiments will be conducted according to guidelines contained in the faculty report. The regulations, stricter than similar guidelines proposed by the National Institutes of Health, prohibit any experiments that the institutes classify as "high risk."

'nesco Panel Votes 'Appeal' 'o Israel on Occupied Areas

By James F. Clarity

ARIS, May 25 (NYT).—The cutive Board of the United ions Educational, Scientific Cultural Organization yester- approved an "urgent appeal" rael to insure the educational cultural rights of people in pli-occupied Arab territories. e appeal was approved by a of 26 to 1 with 10 absten- s. The United States cast only negative vote. Although statement was moderately ted, Israel made it clear that jected the statement because direct reference to a 1974 co resolution condemning pli educational policy in the pied territories. In 1974, co's General Conference con- ned Israel for allegedly dese- ng sacred Moslem monuments rusalem, and excluded Israel the organization's European ating Group.

sterday's resolution said that Executive Board expressed o concern at the fact that populations of these terri- s, according to the informa- received, are prevented from y exercising their inalienable to the education and culture ssary to the preservation of national identity" and goes say the board "reiterates to Israeli occupation authorities urgent appeal" made by co in 1974. The 1974 appeal ed the director-general of Unesco to "exercise full supervision of the operation of educational and cultural institutions in the occupied Arab territories."

Although Israel is not a member of the Executive Board, an Israeli Foreign Ministry official, Nathan Bar-Yaacov, was permitted to speak before the vote. Using moderate language, he rejected the renewed appeal.

Mr. Bar-Yaacov told the Executive Board, whose resolutions are not binding even if they are approved next October at the General Conference to be held in Nairobi, that "education in the West Bank and Gaza goes on and is expanding with practically 100-per-cent enrollment of eligible children, based on the curricula of Jordan and Egypt."

Official Israeli sources added, however, that as long as Unesco insists on having "full supervision" of education in the occupied territories, Israel is unlikely to agree.

William Jones, the permanent U.S. representative to Unesco, called the resolution "politically unrealistic and perhaps impossible" for Unesco to carry out.

Sources close to the Executive Board said that the moderate language of yesterday's resolution was the result of lobbying by African nations and the United States.

Angolan Premier in Moscow To Give Thanks for Support

By Marvine Howe

LUANDA, Angola, May 25 (NYT).—The Angolan Premier flew to Moscow last weekend to express his government's thanks for support in its struggle for independence and power and to consolidate already close relations be- between the two countries.

Premier Lopo do Nascimento heads what is described as the most important mission ever sent abroad by Angola. It includes the defense minister, the intelligence and security chiefs, the deputy chief of staff of the armed forces and the secretaries of state for industry and communications, as well as technicians from the departments of finance, trade, civil aviation and transport, plus military experts and party leaders.

[Mr. Nascimento concluded two days of talks with Kremlin leaders today, Tass said, adding that the discussions covered Soviet-Angolan cooperation and "the main directions of its further development in various spheres."

[But diplomats said the inclusion of Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov in the Soviet delegation indicated that military matters figured prominently in the talks. Other Soviet leaders present were Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

[Tass said the talks had been held in an atmosphere of "friendliness and complete mutual understanding."]

"During our armed struggle, we benefited from Soviet help, without which it would have been impossible to obtain victory over Portuguese colonialism," Mr. Nascimento declared in a Soviet television interview before his departure.

"We attach an extraordinary importance to our relations with the Soviet Union, and we will develop our relations with the Socialist countries, at the head of which is the Soviet Union," Mr. Nascimento told Soviet television.

Differences on Army

Before Mr. Nascimento left, a plan was published here for reinforcement of the political control of the armed forces by the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Under this plan, the Central Committee of the MPLA would assume direct political control over the armed forces, as the Communist party's Central Committee does in the Soviet Union.

But Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who is also commander in chief of the armed forces, immediately issued a statement canceling the report on the political reorganization of the military on the ground that it was released "precipitately and without my knowledge."

Official sources said the plan is still to be reviewed and approved by the National Council of the Revolution, the supreme state organ. These sources said the President's action did not necessarily mean opposition to the contents of the report but that its publication was considered "premature."

The defense minister, Comdr. Iko Carreira, indicated in a recent interview that there was a serious lack of political control in the armed forces.

He acknowledged that there is "a certain anarchist feeling" and a "tendency for absolute egalitarianism," with the troops showing little respect for their chiefs.

There are also problems between those who took part in the long guerrilla war in the countryside and the militants who participated in the clandestine struggle in the cities, he said.

Mozambican Gratitude

DAR ES SALAAM, May 25 (Reuters).—Mozambican President Samora Machel said last weekend that the Soviet Union understands Africa's struggle for economic and political liberation.

Mr. Machel told the government-owned Daily News during a brief stopover here on his way back home from a visit to the Soviet Union, "Our friends have understood the essence of the present stage of the struggle for economic liberation in Africa and the need to expand the liberated zone of mankind."

The Daily News further quoted President Machel as saying the Soviet Union understood that "there are already in Africa progressive forces which constitute the natural allies of the Socialist countries."

Mr. Machel added that his visit to Moscow was intended to express thanks for the support which the Soviet Union gave to the Mozambican independence struggle.

Thousands Evacuated In Philippine Flood

MANILA, May 25 (Reuters).—The government today ordered the evacuation of thousands of persons in two widely separated areas of the northern Philippines after a large stretch of dike collapsed and a major river overran its banks.

President Ferdinand Marcos last night declared the island of Luzon, which includes Manila, a calamity area. Typhon Olga, now out over the South China Sea, has left a trail of destruction and at least 53 dead.

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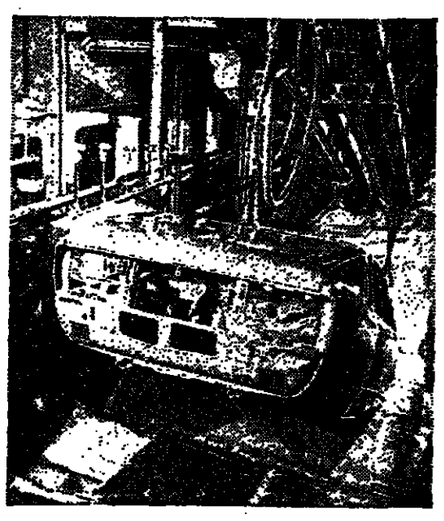
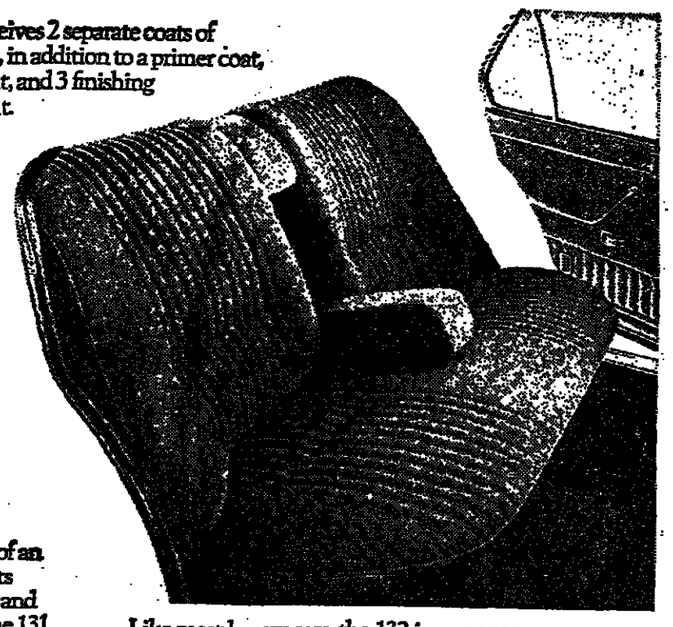
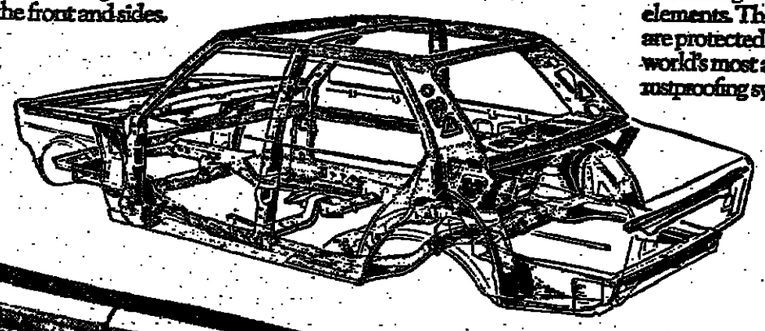


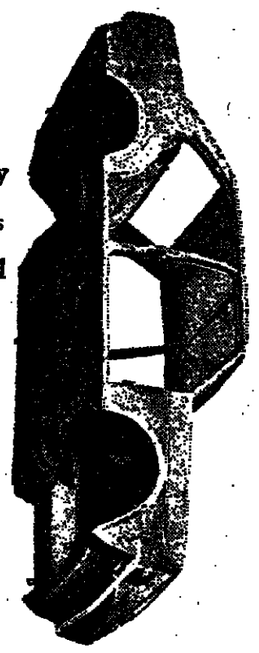
Each car receives 2 separate coats of rustproofing, in addition to a primer coat, an undercoat, and 3 finishing coats of paint.

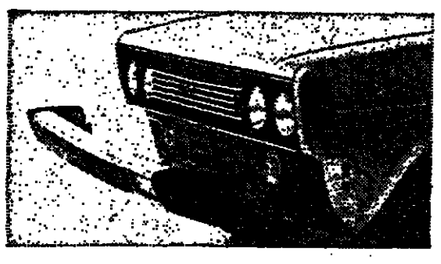


The passenger compartment of the 131 is protected by a steel cage. This makes it indeformable from both the front and sides.



The entire underbody is sealed against the elements. The wheels are protected by the world's most advanced rustproofing system.

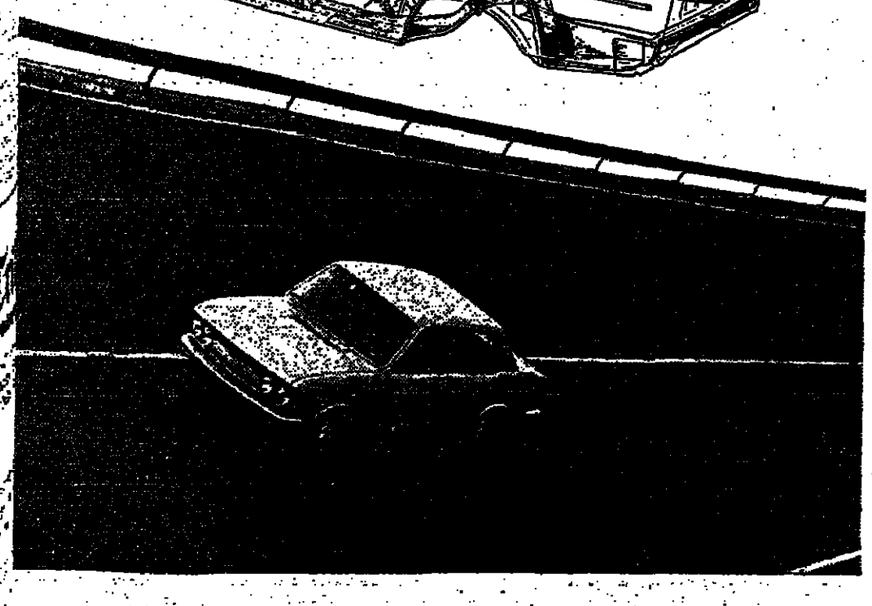




In the event of an accident, parts like bumpers and fenders on the 131 are easily removed and replaced.

Like most luxury cars, the 132 is very roomy in the front. Unlike most luxury cars, it's also very roomy in the back.

FIAT



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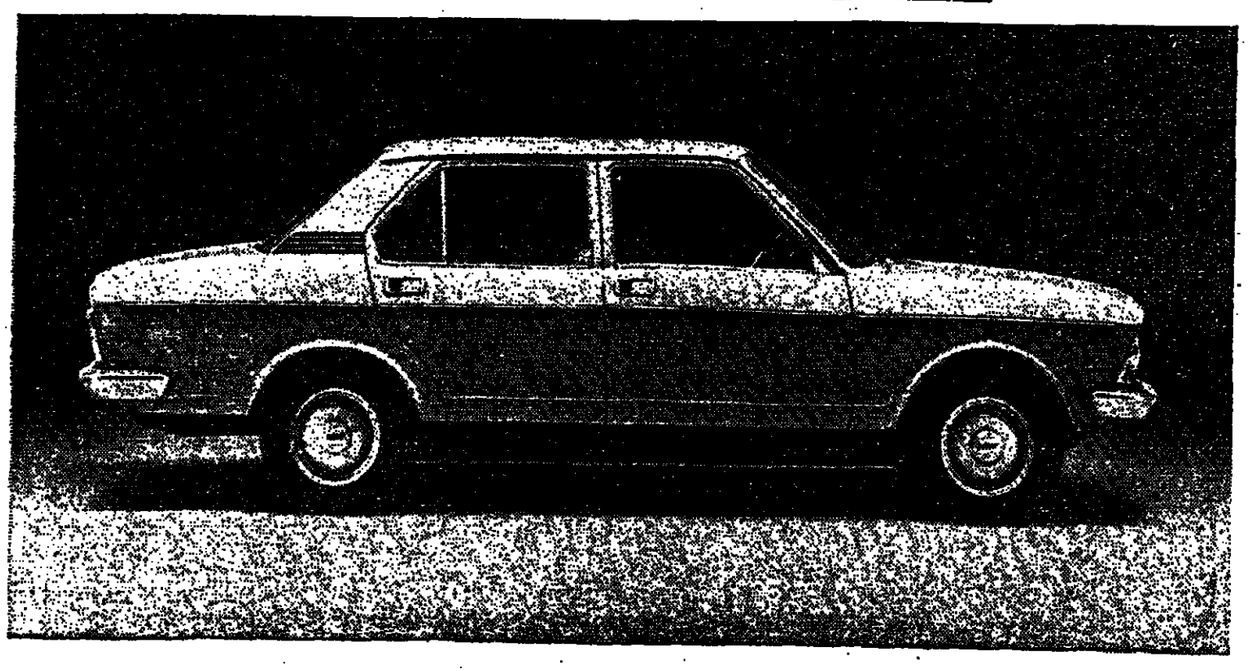

New York's New, 'Convincing' Environment

By Paul Goldberger

NEW YORK (NYT).—Something not common at all is beginning to emerge on Roosevelt Island—a sense of serious, intelligent design making a new urban environment that is genuinely convincing.

The island, where the New York State Urban Development Corp. has been at work since 1969, has had its share of the construction delays and political problems that are common to building in New York. And it is impossible to make a final judgment on a residential community until it has been occupied for some years.

But at the moment and in its best points, the construction on the island in the East River is more than convincing, it is exhilarating. Design talent has finally been harnessed to produce an urban place of real quality in New York, and particularly at this time in the city's history, that is cause for rejoicing.

New York's Roosevelt Island as it now looks.

There are 2,145 apartment units in the first stage of the island, and given the UDC's troubled fiscal situation, there are not likely to be any more constructed for some time, however successful these original sections are. The apartments are arranged in U-shaped buildings on both sides of the island with the open sides of the U's facing the river.

The massing is varied and complex, but it is generally higher at the back of each U and stepped down toward the river. All the high backs of the U's meet along the island's central spine, and this is the only official street—named, with an ill-disguised nostalgia, Main Street.

The general configuration comes from the master plan for the island by Philip Johnson and John Burgee. The plan was not followed precisely—it called for a set of roads intersecting with Main Street, and suggested a height limitation of 8 to 10 stories—but it still can be said to have provided the basis for the success of the present scheme.

The housing itself was divided between two firms, Johansen & Bhavnani of New York and Sert, Jackson & Associates of Cambridge, Mass. The Sert housing is mostly low-to-moderate income units and, with the exception of one middle-income building, is arranged on the eastern side of the island facing that erstwhile champion of the New York landscape, Con Edison's "Big Allis" generator. The wealthier live in the Johansen-Bhavnani buildings and look to Manhattan.

Design quality shows no such prejudice, however, and the Sert buildings are not only the equal of the Johansen structures, they can even be said to have a certain edge.

The Sert buildings on the east side of the island are faced with an attractive corrugated brick and are arranged in a complex plan involving what are called "skip-stop" elevators—there are corridors every third floor, and apartments are reached by private stairs up or down from the corridors.

Such a plan permits considerable variation of apartment units, since rooms can interlock above and below the corridor. It also permits apartments to run through the building, and the architects here have taken good advantage of this chance for double exposure. The corridors are well-expressed in strip windows on the exterior, and a few fiberglass panels add a welcome, if inadequate, touch of color.

The Johansen & Bhavnani buildings are much drabber to look at, largely as a result of an experiment with a new facing material, a cement-asbestos panel called Corspan. While from a distance it gives the buildings a certain sober grayness appropriate to the New York skyline, close up, it makes for facades that are depressingly flat and dreary.

The panels, which can be hung from within the structure, permitted considerable economies, however, and the architects say that money was thus freed for other uses.

Good Use

If so, it has been put to good use—the apartments are decent in both Island House, a middle-income rental building, and Rivercross, a luxury cooperative.

Indeed, there is a well-planned two-bedroom apartment at the end of the Island House U, with a bedroom that seems as if it were jutting out over the water, and has views up and down the river, making it one of the most spectacular medium-sized apartments built in New York in years.

The exterior open spaces are pleasing here, too, and one part of Island House—a landscaped and paved plaza with a restored church as its centerpiece—is as fine a civic square as any neighborhood in the city can claim. It is dignified, yet relaxing and attractive: it has the church as an anchor and the controlled drama of glimpses of the river through openings underneath one wing of Island House.

And Main Street has the potential of becoming one of the city's most pleasurable, if briefest, urban experiences. Its bends and curves are just enough to provide interest but not so much to be cute, and the paving brick here is a welcome change from asphalt.

The Sert buildings have an arcade, which unfortunately removes storefronts from streetside but compensates by providing covered vistas of surprising drama: the Johansen buildings zig-zag in and out from the street's edge, teasing at breaking away, but respecting the street nonetheless.

The stores, not to mention the apartments themselves, are only gradually filling up, and it will be some time before the island has the population it needs to really work.

But there is enough functioning on Roosevelt Island already to suggest that this experiment seems likely to work.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

The Passing of an Unlamented Bir

FREQUENTLY bewailed is the fate of the American passenger pigeon, a game bird now extinct, which was once described as darkening the sky when its great migrating flocks passed overhead. But another North American game bird of which the same observation has been made was allowed to perish unlamented—the Eskimo curlew.

One place where this curlew had once darkened the sky was Nantucket; the last time one of them was seen there was in 1916. Elsewhere it disappeared sooner, although protected as early as 1835 when Massachusetts made it illegal to take this and several other shore birds at night, when hunters attracted them with bonfires and killed them by the thousand. But one state alone could not give a threatened bird sufficient protection if its neighbors did not cooperate. No more than three of them have been seen together in New England since 1897. The last sighting was in 1963, in Texas.

It might be assumed that the Eskimo curlew was allowed to die out unregretted because curlews do not make good eating. The Larousse Gastronomique calls the curlew "a little-esteemed marsh bird," but suggests all the same that if you find yourself in possession of one, you can prepare it like plover. Curlews are related to plovers and to snipe and woodcock, which gets them into tasty company.

In the Middle Ages, curlew was a dish sufficiently respected so that there was a special word to describe the act of cutting it up: you did not carve a curlew, you untached it, according to the 14th-century "Bokes of Kervyne." "The Forme of Cury," a cookbook published in 1378, told how "to boil a curlew. Take good broth and do thereto Fowle and do thereto whole peppers and flower of canel, a gude quantity and let them seeth therewith and mix it forth and then cast thereon sweet aromatic powder."

Act of Courage

The eating of curlew in those times might be considered an act of courage, for superstitious rather than gastronomic reasons. Its cry was thought to presage death; whimbrels (lesser curlews), especially, were called "Gabriel's hounds" in northern England; "whimbrel" is a corruption of "whimpernel," which was what this bird was called until about the middle of the 16th century, referring to the whimpering of hounds, which the curlew's cry was supposed to resemble. This would have been curlews in a quiet mood; they are capable if they feel like it of giving vent to blood-curdling screams, sufficient to justify any amount of superstition.

"Adults have eight different calls," Laurence C. Binford wrote in "Birds of Western America," "perhaps the commonest of which is a loud, clear curl-e-e-e-u-u-u, rising in the middle and trailing off"—hence its name, an example of onomatopoeia.

There is on record an impressive list of victuals laid in for a weekend at the castle of Richard II, which must, therefore, have been some time between 1377 and 1399, of which one item among many was "twenty dozen cranes and curlews." Richard was forced to abdicate in 1399 and was replaced by Henry IV, who, perhaps to reassure his subjects on the continuity of English customs, followed his predecessor's culin example at a feast given in O ber of that year on the occa of his second marriage by hav "curlewys" served at it. S two centuries later, we find Secretary of State William Pet household accounts for 1552 entry which notes the prese of curlews in his larder.

In the absence of gastrono ratings either from medi gourmets or contemporary e sumers, it is not possible to if one species of curlew is tas than another. We may supp that the bird oftenest eaten is was the Eurasian curlew, *Nu nius arquata*, since it is the c monest.

You will not find curlews U.S. supermarkets. Their c consumer today are pothun with individualistic tastes, may bring one down occasion when and where it is permit or so one hopes (the bird is tected). This is likeliest to h pen in the region of the Mis sippi Delta, which seems to h few prejudices against birds animals seldom eaten elsew and where game laws are more permissive.

The only Western com where curlew is commerc available and regularly seems to be Italy, and even only in the Polesina region of Venice, a paradise for w birds and their hunters. Curl there have a fishy taste, their diet of mollusks, crustaceans and seaweed. Polesina housewife uses only breast meat and thighs of lews, which, after having marinated in wine, are cooke tomato sauce sharply flav with bay leaves and sage, drown the fishiness.

(c) 1976 by Waverley Roo

LONDON: Stuttgart Ballet's Impressive Dancing Strength

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, May 25 (IHT).—A second visit like a second novel or play, is always a risk. Would the Stuttgart Ballet, back in London two years after its very successful first appearance, be able to live up to memories? The answer is yes.

The season at the Coliseum opened in triumph last week with John Cranko's "Romeo and Juliet," never seen here before. Audience enthusiasm has, if anything, increased as the company has become more familiar.

The most remarkable thing about the Stuttgart Ballet now is its sheer dancing strength, especially the male contingent. Cranko is no longer alive to astonish us with his creative genius and the new works by Glen Tetley, who briefly succeeded Cranko as director, are controversial, to say the least. But there is no argument about quality of the dancing, or the strong personal appeal of the dancers.

Three different casts have succeeded in making "Romeo and Juliet" convincing and moving. Egon Madsen alternates a romantic Romeo and a very humorous Mercutio with such originality and brilliance that one wishes he could perform both roles on the same night. Richard Cragun's exuberant virility and technical brilliance are almost equally exciting. Juliet has less opportunity to astound, but Marcia Haydee, now the company's director as well as its prima ballerina, Birgit Keil and Joyce Cuoco all dance lyrically and act with persuasive sincerity. The detailed characterization and invention of the crowd scenes, and the way Paris and even Tybalt are made sympathetic and credible, help to make Cranko's production preferable to the more familiar Lavrovsky and MacMillan versions.

Three short Cranko ballets were also included in the season. "Opus One," 11 years old but not seen here before, is an impressive semi-abstract work to Webern's Passacaglia, conveying an emotional message briefly and effectively, and rapturously danced by Keil and Cragun. "Poème de l'Extase," originally created for Fonteyn, loses something even with such a fine dramatic ballerina as Haydee, but Madsen and the other men carry off the near nudity and the extravagant flowing cloaks with more dash than the Royal Ballet men could muster a few years ago. "Initials RBME," Cranko's tribute to his four principal dancers, is still a remarkably musical and exciting setting of the Brahms Piano Concerto. Madsen hurt his foot during the first performance and was promptly replaced by Carl Morrow, a young Australian who demonstrated the company's male strength by making light of the last movement's difficult show-off steps.

John Cranko
. . . remembered.

Marcia Haydee
. . . guidance.

There are people who find Cranko's choreography too literally fitted to the music and his effects too obviously theatrical. These are generally the people who prefer Tetley and apparently like music used more as background or even as contrast to the dancing. Tetley's "Voluntaries," consciously conceived as a tribute to Cranko, certainly has wide audience appeal being full of spectacular jumps, runs and ensemble scenes, as well as contrasting adagio sections for Haydee and Cragun. I expressed doubts about Tetley's use of the Poulenc music two years ago (IHT, Aug. 3-4, 1974) and on second viewing most of the choreography seems to ignore or even contradict the music. Tetley's choreographic vocabulary also begins to look extremely limited and repetitive.

His approach to music is more acceptable in "Greening," where Arne Nordheim's score is in any case more like a background for a movie. Long chords and slow crescendos arouse expectations of dramatic developments on the stage, but these are not fulfilled. "Significant" entries and exits, with hints of a scenario about a rain-making ritual, are virtually incomprehensible and end by signifying nothing. Glorious dancing by Keil, Jonas Kage and the black couple, Nora Kimball and Christopher Boatwright, is thus largely wasted.

Tetley's "Daphnis and Chloe" is much more infuriating. Madsen's puckish face and complex convoluted jumps and make him a riveting Pan. Hay is extremely touching in her de deux with Cragin after covering him flirting with as Lykanion and Cragun is nificently handsome and st ic. But Tetley has invente strange new scenario, would not matter if, like meier's in Hamburg, it was and well-fitted to Ravel's I challenge anybody unfam with the "Daphnis and Cl legend to understand what happening in this muddled sion while Tetley's use of acrobatic steps—exciting th they are—to slow almost music seems unusually perv even for him.

Tetley has now resigned Stuttgart, and he leaves company in such obviously fettle that perhaps one sh not harp on his choreogra It is best to enjoy the dan and the magnificently prese Cranko repertoire, and to them well under what I sure will be loving guidance Haydee. This season, which on Saturday, has been all short. There is talk of and in two years' time: London not wait longer than that.

BBC Steals a March With Wagner Programs

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 25 (IHT).—Taking advantage of the fact Richard Wagner's birthday falls on May 22, BBC-TV stol march on Germany over the weekend by airing two documenta pegged to the 100th anniversary of the opening of the Festspiel in Bayreuth.

They were made under the direction of Brian Large in laboration with the Bavarian radio and will be shown in Germany on July 20 and 22 prior to the festival opening a special performance of the final scene from "Die Meistersinger" July 23. The BBC is also joint sponsor with the Bayeri Vereinsbank of an exhibit of Bayreuth memorabilia open to cons goers at the Royal Festival Hall through June 5 and well worth a

The first of the TV documentaries, quixotically titled "Impossible Vision," with cogent script and fluent narration by J Culshaw, follows the triumphant and troubled history of Wag unique theater—and of the Wagner family—through the succes regimes of Richard, Cosima, Siegfried, Winifred, Wieland and Wolfgang. The second, titled "The Vision Renewed" is devoted lar to Wolfgang and, rather inappropriately for a theater designed "Der Ring," to "Die Meistersinger," including 45 minutes of Festwiese scene in Wolfgang's 1968 production as performed summer.

Much the superior of the two 70-minute programs is the with its riches of photographic and sometimes musical record times past, and not flinching before the facts of the Hitle attachment during the Nazi era, the postwar exclusion of Winifred, and that elderly lady's continued existence as unrepentant exile right there in Bayreuth.

If both episodes stress production at the expense of the m that is merely a reflection of an approach to opera familiar no opera houses everywhere and for which Wieland's imaginative ge was largely responsible. As to the singers, a brief visual and encounter with Frida Leider and Max Lorenz in a scene from 1937 production of "Götterdämmerung," compared with what we and heard of contemporary singers, was enough to encourage notion that, with an honorable exception for Birgit Nilsson, they don't make them like that any more.

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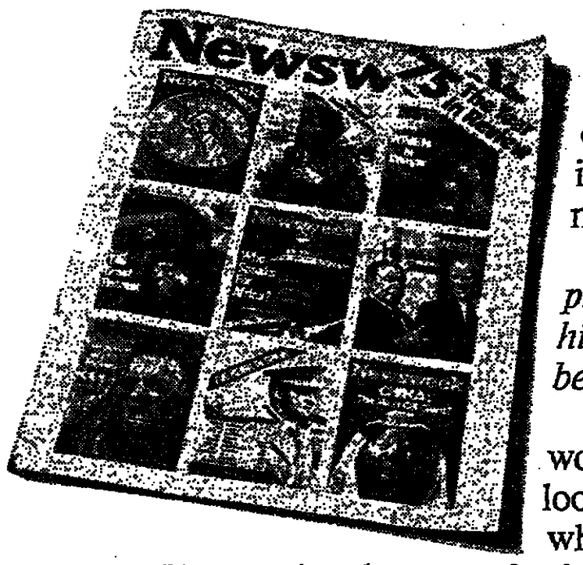

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INTERNATIONAL NOTICE No. 23/76
The Head of the Office for the Agricultural Development of the Moulouya is proposing a competition for studying the realisation of the hydro-agricultural equipment of the Garet plain representing a surface total of about 12,500 ha.
This project includes:
—3 pumping stations;
—Irrigation networks by a sprinkling system;
—Networks for filtering waters.
Tender files may be withdrawn at the O.R.M.V.A.M. (Bureau des Marchés) at BERKANE.
Offers should reach the Manager of the O.R.M.V.A.M. at BERKANE before June 1st, 12 o'clock (noon).

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

annesmann Net Rises y 70 Per Cent in Year

ESSELDORF, May 25 (AP-Worldwide net profit of esmann AG rose nearly 70 ent in 1975 to 599.2 million the marks from 353.6 million the preceding year, but a drop is likely this year, anufacturer of steel, pipes achines said today.

sharp profit increase came 6.1-per-cent rise in sales to billion DM from a revised billion DM. A substantial gs increase had been sig- on May 5 when the com- announced it would pay dividend bonus of 2 per addition to an unchanged payout of 14 per cent. share net profit as calculat- the formula of the Ger- inancial Analysts' Associa- ose to 95 marks a share 3. Cash flow increased to llion DM from 1.13 billion

agement board chairman Overbeck told a news con- that pipe and steel-mak- ade the biggest contribu- to 1975 earnings. Demag e group's major machine-making subsidiary, failed to achieve a satisfactory profit, he said.

Mr. Overbeck said the 1976 result probably will not come up to the "very good" profit of 1975. World turnover dropped 24 per cent in the first quarter to 2.48 billion DM from 3.26 billion DM in the year-earlier quarter.

In West Berlin, Schering AG reported that net profit for the world group rose in 1975 to 71.4 million DM from 1974's 66.7 million DM, while total sales worldwide were 1.79 billion DM in 1975 against 1.72 billion DM in 1974.

Management board member Karl Otto Mittelstenscheid said group sales in the first four months of 1976 increased 9.5 per cent from the like period in 1975.

Mr. Mittelstenscheid said that product sectors that were weak in 1975, electroplating and industrial chemicals, had shown the strongest improvement in the first months of 1976. Meanwhile, he said, the high growth sectors of 1975, pharmaceuticals and plant protection chemicals, had slowed down in 1976.

Schering's management board is proposing an unchanged dividend of 10 DM a share.

Reed's Profit Slumps

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ).—Net profit of Reed International Ltd. slumped last year to £13.3 million from £41.1 million earned the previous year, the paper products company reported today.

Despite the decline the company proposed a final dividend of 5.122 pence a share, making the total for the year 11.0775 pence, up from 10.283 pence the previous year.

Sales rose to £1.063 billion from £968 million.

Hoffmann's Net Falls

BASEL, May 25 (AP).—Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. today reported 1975 net profits of 69.7 million francs ($27.9 million), slightly down from 72.4 million francs the previous year.

Hoffmann-La Roche said the board of directors will propose an unchanged gross dividend of 550 francs a share to the June 17 shareholders' meeting.

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Campbell Soup		
Third Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	416.90	379.10
Profits	26.10	23.50
Per Share	0.79	0.71
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,255.70	1,176.10
Profits	78.60	66.20
Per Share	2.37	1.98
Dayton Hudson		
First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	387.10	336.80
Profits	6.60	2.80
Per Share	0.41	0.17
Gamble Skogmo		
First Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	379.00	345.60
Profits	1.40	0.50
Per Share	0.25	0.05
Hewlett Packard		
Second Quarter	1976	1975
Revenue	279.80	248.40
Profits	23.80	24.00
Per Share	0.86	0.87
Six Months		
Revenue	515.40	460.40
Profits	38.80	42.40
Per Share	1.40	1.54

Saudis, Iran Said Agreed On Oil Stand

Reported to Want Rise Of 5% in Crude Price

KUWAIT, May 25 (Reuters).—Saudi Arabia and Iran have agreed that crude oil prices should be increased by 5 per cent for the second half of this year, the Kuwait newspaper Al-Siyassah reported today from Tehran.

The agreement was reached at weekend talks in the Iranian capital between Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani and Iranian ministers, the newspaper said.

The two countries also agreed that a more substantial price increase should be imposed at the beginning of 1977, the report added.

Crude oil prices have been frozen since September last year, when they were raised by 10 per cent.

Prices for the second half of this year are due to be decided by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at a meeting starting on Thursday in Bali, Indonesia.

Earlier reports suggested that while Saudi Arabia was pressing for a continued price freeze until the end of the year, Iran wanted a substantial rise to compensate for inflation.

Consensus in OPEC

CARACAS, Venezuela, May 25 (UPI).—There is a total consensus in OPEC favoring an increase in crude oil prices, Deputy Mines Minister Hernan Anzola said today.

Mr. Anzola said that reports received by the ministry from OPEC indicated that the 13-member oil cartel will increase the price of oil.

"We believe there will be an increase," Mr. Anzola told the Caracas daily El Nacional, without indicating how much the increase would be.

Venezuelan Finance Minister Hector Hurtado also said today that he believed there would be an increase, and that it could go as high as 10 per cent.

Talks Begin

BALI, Indonesia, May 25 (Reuters).—Ministers from the major oil-exporting countries arrived here today for the OPEC meeting.

OPEC experts are already having preparatory discussions, behind the strictest security screen ever erected for an OPEC conference.

Indonesia is taking no chances on a repetition of last December's conference, when armed guerrillas shot their way into OPEC's Vienna headquarters and hijacked the assembled ministers.

The OPEC economic experts are drawing up a confidential report on world economic trends that will almost certainly recommend that the ministers raise oil prices from July 1.

Inflation in the industrialized countries continues to erode the real value of oil revenues and push up the cost of imports, and the OPEC economists are likely to recommend a further substantial price increase.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

St. Gobain Lifts Rhône-Poulenc Stake

Saint-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson has increased its stake in Rhône-Poulenc, becoming the largest single shareholder in the chemical and textile group with a holding of 10.1 per cent. St. Gobain increased its stake from 5.7 per cent when it acquired Sté. Participation et Finance from Cie. Financière de Suez. Participation-Finance owned 4.38 per cent of Rhône-Poulenc. The second known largest shareholder of Rhône-Poulenc is Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann, with 8.01 per cent. St. Gobain says its interest in Rhône-Poulenc corresponds to its desire to maintain close links with the chemical industry. But "we do not plan to increase our stake in Rhône-Poulenc," the company adds.

U.S. Steel to Build Pipe Mill

U.S. Steel will build the first large-diameter, steel pipe mill in the United States for the production of 48-inch-diameter steel pipe. Chairman Edgar Speer says the new mill "will be a dependable domestic source for the large amount of special pipe which will be needed to transport Alaskan and Canadian oil and gas down to and throughout the lower 48 states." The new facility will represent a "substantial capital commitment," but a precise figure was not cited. It is to be completed in early 1978. The new pipe mill will be able to produce "over three miles per day of Arctic-grade line pipe in diameters of up to 48 inches with heavy walls and in the high-strength steel grades," Mr. Speer says.

Kawasaki Steel Joins Brazil Venture

Kawasaki Steel of Japan will participate in the $2.4-billion construction of a steel mill in Brazil for the production of semi-finished steel. The project, known as Tubarao Steel Co. Ltd., is scheduled to begin producing 3 million tons of slab steel annually from 1980. One-half of the annual output will go to the Brazilian national steel company, Siderurgia Brasileira, with the remainder to be split equally between Kawasaki and the other partner, Societa Finanziaria of Italy (Finsider). Kawasaki and Finsider will each take a 24.5-per-cent share of the new venture.

U.S. Brokers Eye Merger

Paine, Webber Jackson & Curtis and Oppenheimer & Co. have begun preliminary talks on combining. Officials of the two major New York securities firms say they "are far away from having a deal." Paine, Webber primarily is a "retail" firm serving individual investors, although it does have a sizable institutional brokerage capability. At a time when such institutional houses as Oppenheimer have seen commission revenues cut by institutions' bargaining power, Paine, Webber has been logging impressive profits. In its fiscal second quarter, ended March 31, the parent concern earned a record $5.4 million, or 92 cents a share, up from $4.2 million, or 69 cents a share, a year earlier. Oppenheimer long has been considering a combination with a retail-oriented merger partner with broad national representation. Such a step has been dictated by the effects of the industry's year-old experience with competitive brokers' fees, which has produced a general reduction in commission revenues of 35 per cent from the former fixed-rate schedule. A tie-in with a major retailer and underwriter, such as Paine, Webber, would give broader breadth to Oppenheimer's research services.

Dow Index Cuts Loss But Most Prices Fall

NEW YORK, May 25 (IHT).—Prices closed mostly lower on the New York Stock Exchange today but the Dow Jones industrial average recovered from a steep loss.

The industrial index closed at 971.69, up 0.16. It was off about 6 points at its low late in the session before recovering in moderate late buying.

About 975 issues showed losses, compared with about 480 showing gains.

Volume totaled 18.77 million shares, compared with 16.56 million yesterday.

Brokers said the market continued to show concern about rising short-term interest rates and analysts' forecasts of a prime-rate increase soon to 7 from 6 3/4 per cent.

Analysts added that the rebound in the industrial average was due largely to internal forces. The index fell about 19 points yesterday to the lower end of its trading range for the past three months.

Harnischfeger climbed 2 points to 37 1/4. It said it is hopeful of an earnings rise for fiscal 1976.

Hewlett-Packard gained 2 5/8 to 102 5/8. The firm unveiled a new computer.

Eastern Air Lines rose 1 4/8 to 8 1/2. The air carrier said it expects to be profitable this year following a loss in 1975.

But Twentieth Century-Fox shipped 3 to 9. EMW Associates said it has decided not to proceed with its planned tender offer for 1.2 million shares of the film maker's stock at $13 each.

Automobile shares generally were steady to fractionally higher after the industry reported a large increase in mid-May sales of new cars.

Prices on the Chicago Board Options Exchange were mixed. Advances narrowly topped declines, 258 to 245. Turnover totaled 71,892 contracts, up from 65,287 contracts yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index was off 0.53 to 102.88.

Morgan Cites U.S. Malaise

NEW YORK, May 25 (AP-DJ).—There is a "a vague sense of apprehension" among economists and money-market participants that events just beginning to take shape may alter the prospects for the U.S. recovery in 1977 and beyond, the Morgan Guaranty Trust monthly survey says.

While no one doubts that the recovery is well under way, the implications for the months ahead of developments like the prolonged rubber strike, a double-digit rise in April wholesale prices, a spurt in the nation's money supply and confusion surrounding the presidential primaries have added to the uneasiness, Morgan said.

The current switch from earlier optimism may be unwarranted, however. "The current expansion is broad and solid," the survey said. Consumers are willing to spend, employment is rising, retail sales—especially in the auto industry—are strong, and the housing industry is doing much better, the bank said.

Also on the positive side, businessmen are confidently pursuing policies of adding to inventories—bringing the first-quarter rise to $4.8 billion, compared with a $317-million decline in the last quarter of 1975—and worries that business-capital investment would be a drag on the recovery have lessened as more businesses announce plans to push ahead with projects, it said.

ost German P Growth d to Be 5%

LIN, May 25 (Reuters).—Germany's gross national t grew by 5 per cent in st quarter from its level same period last year, erman Institute for Eco- Research said today. recast a further rise of ent in the second quarter, enewed impetus coming rivate consumption and ilding investment.

institute said in its week- etin the GNP expansion rimarily from sharp pro- increases by manufactur- dustry and public energy ns, but this was accom- by rises in output in near- important sectors of the y.

rebuilding was the main f the increase in produc- d will remain of consider- gnificance for the econo- urther development, since ocess still has some way to make up for previous ns, the institute added.

nn, the Economics Minis- the economy is expected by about 6 per cent this

follows similar forecasts nt speeches by Bonn offi- d compares with an ex- growth rate of 4 to 5 per the government's annual ic report in January.

Economics Ministry said its ptimistic assessment fol- ncreased home and foreign for German goods and industrial production.

. Jobless Rate lines to 5.5% Iiddle of May

ON, May 25 (Reuters).—mber of people out of work ain is gradually falling till just over 1.25 million. s from the Department oyment showed today.

otal unemployed in the Kingdom in mid-May 71,826, a decline of 9,291 e previous month and the onthly fall in succession. gure represented 5.5 per the normal work force. adjustment for seasonal however, the underlying oyment trend is still up- The total of hard-core oyed, excluding school on a seasonally-adjusted as up by 16,300 to 1.25 mil- 5.4 per cent of the work

ding Northern Ireland, ure is even less encourag- government hopes for business confidence lead- nore hiring of labor. The lly-adjusted jobless total illion, or 5.3 per cent for l Scotland and Wales, by 14,700 and was the May figure since present were started in 1948.

nesia Seeks ease on Loan n Japanese

KO, May 25 (AP-DJ).—In- asked Japan today for tional $370-million loan to ance a liquefied natural elopment project by In- s state-run oil corpora- tamina.

declined to give an im- reply, government offi- d.

14, Japan agreed to grant taling $1.1 billion for the ian project in exchange annual supply of 7.5 mil- s of liquefied natural gas g in March 1977.

ndonesia recently said an al $460 million was nec- to cover increased con- n costs and that Jakarta neet only $90 million of

Faults Voluntary Disclosure Program

House Panel Details Payoffs by 3 Firms

By Robert D. Hershey Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—Questionable payments by three more corporate giants—Du Pont, Celanese and Wm. Wrigley Jr. Co.—were detailed yesterday by a House Commerce subcommittee looking into the handling of this issue by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In each case the SEC commissioners had overruled staff recommendations that the companies be forced to provide such information to the public.

A subcommittee staff report also discussed five other cases in which the payments had been disclosed but not such additional information as the recipients or which executives knew of them.

The subcommittee sought to demonstrate through its examination of data supplied by the SEC that the commission's so-called voluntary disclosure program had "serious shortcomings" that must be corrected by requiring more thorough disclosure.

The subcommittee study covered 60 of the 100-odd cases in which companies have come forward to admit questionable payments to the SEC with the understanding that by doing so there was less likelihood of enforcement action.

The commission or its staff advised most of the companies as to the materiality of the payments as far as investors were concerned.

SEC Protest

Roderick Hills, SEC chairman, disputed the conclusions of the report, which he said "relies on a limited and inadequate" analysis of just eight cases and ignored "the overwhelming successes of the voluntary program."

He said the commission supplied the data to the subcommittee "with great trepidation" and he argued vigorously that release of the study would jeopardize the program and the SEC's 40-year relationship with the business community.

Subcommittee chairman John Moss, D-Calif., said, however, that no harm to the commission's enforcement program "could possibly result" and the members sustained his ruling that the study be made public.

In the Du Pont case, these were the disclosures to the SEC that the commissioners ruled were not of material importance to investors: $26,000 paid to customs or tax officials in three foreign countries in response to extortion demands; $337,000 paid to government employees in five countries in response to their insistence on "commission payments," and $81,000 paid government employees involved in procurement in two foreign countries for their services as technical consultants (the fees being related to sales).

Celanese Payments

Celanese made a number of questionable payments, including $72,400 over five years in illegal political contributions, commercial bribery and kickbacks; $12,600 annually to customs inspectors and other government officials; $777,000 in under-reported income to employees, and direct and indirect violations of exchange controls averaging $1.4 million a year.

Both Du Pont and Celanese have announced that investigations turned up no payments that need be disclosed.

Wrigley, however, had previously made no public comment. Overbilling was done at the request of foreign customers who got a Wrigley subsidiary to deposit the extra money in accounts not in the name of the customer.

The total came to $1,341 in 1971, $17,924 in 1972, $58,741 in 1973, $232,518 in 1974 and $378,540 in 1975.

The subcommittee staff held that the failure to require any disclosure in some cases and permitting only generic disclosure in others was insufficient.

It said the commission should require full disclosure of all illegal and any substantial questionable payments and all officials who knew of them. It also said the commission should seek money to increase its enforcement staff and that civil and criminal penalties should be sought since injunctive relief has only "minimal deterrent effect."

The SEC responded that such "draconian" measures were not justified without some indication that the disclosures obtained to date were inadequate.

Spanish Prices Rising

MADRID, May 25 (Reuters).—The Spanish cost of living index rose 2.03 per cent in April after a 2.27-per-cent gain in March, the statistics institute said today. This brought the index, based on 1968 equalling 100, to 216 in April. In the first four months, the index increased 6.82 per cent.

Tax Action Taken Against Bribe Firms

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to withhold tax benefits from business transactions involving a foreign bribe.

The prohibition, added to a broad tax bill on which the committee expects to complete work this week, would deny a company tax deferral, a foreign tax credit, or special export benefits on any transaction which the Treasury secretary determined to have involved a bribe.

Pipeline Gets Go-Ahead To Tap Cow Dung for Gas

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, May 25 (NYT).—The Federal Power Commission authorized an interstate pipeline yesterday to tap a new source of gas—cow dung.

A commission order said Natural Gas Pipeline Co. may supplement its supplies of natural gas with synthetic gas to be produced at cattle feedlots near Hooker, Okla.

Under a contract with the pipeline, a company called Calorific Recovery Anaerobic Process Inc. will spend about $3 million for facilities to extract methane gas from manure through the action of bacteria known as anaerobes.

The volume of gas covered by the order, 820 million cubic feet a year, is trivial—less than 0.1 per cent of Natural Gas Pipeline's annual purchases. But the commission's decision was regarded as a significant step toward realization of the promising but uncharted technology known as biomass conversion—getting energy from wastes.

Israel Convisser, the administrative law judge whose initial decision was subsequently adopted by the commission, wrote that the anaerobic conversion might "preserve both our environment and our resources" and assist communities to dispose of sewage in an economic, useful way.

Judge Convisser and the commission both cited the cowdung gas as cheaper than gas from other so-called supplemental sources, such as coal or imported, liquefied natural gas. Some East Coast distributors have supplemented scarce natural gas supplies in winter with synthetic gas made from oil at a cost of about $4 per 1,000 cubic feet.

The commission authorized the pipeline to pay a basic contract price of $1.33 plus escalation, which the staff estimated would bring the basic price to $1.55 per 1,000 cubic feet when the conversion plant is built in about 18 months.

In addition, the pipeline was expected to incur costs of 22 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to transport the gas from the feedlot, making the overall cost about $1.77.

Gulf Oil Vetoes Stock Deal for Ex-Aides

PITTSBURGH, May 25 (AP-DJ).—Gulf Oil directors are refusing to authorize ousted former chairman Bob Dorsey and three other executives to exercise stock options they had been granted that apparently would yield them a combined gain of about $2 million.

In a footnote in the first quarter report to shareholders, Gulf said that "until authorized by the board of directors, the company will not act upon notices of exercise received, or which may be received, from four individuals who resigned as officers... in January 1976."

The footnote did not name the four officers forced to resign in the wake of revelations linking them to the company's political payments scandal. In addition to Mr. Dorsey, they were William L. Henry, former executive vice-president; Fred Deering, former senior vice-president for finance, and Herbert Manning, former vice-president and secretary.

All of the ousted officers had been awarded options to purchase Gulf common at $17.81 a share, about $7.50 below the current price of the stock.

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MERRILL LYNCH INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
SHAWMUT BANK OF BOSTON
TOKAI BANK NEDERLAND N.V.
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET EUROPEENNES, S.A.—U.B.A.E.

CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
AGENT

MAY 4, 1976

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 25

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Close
47½	37¾	AbbtLab .88	16	99	43½	42⅞	42¾+	⅛
51⅞	38	ACF In 2.60	8	16	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
10¼	8	AcmeClv .50	12	51	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
4	2¼	AdmDg .04e	7	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅞	9⅞	AdmEx .91e		49	11⅝	11	11¼	
5⅞	4	Adms Millis	7	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13½	7¾	Addressog	14	67	9	8¼	8⅞—	¼
18⅞	7¼	AdvInv .18e		49	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
28	22½	AetnLf 1.08	13	657	25¼	24¾	24¾—	⅝
14⅝	9⅞	Ahmans .22	6	13	11⅝	11⅜	11½—	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	14	81	3⅝	3¼	3⅜—	¼
82⅞	68⅞	AirPrd .20b	19	102	81⅞	81	81 —	⅛
20⅞	13	AirbnFrt .75	13	315	19½	18½	18⅞—	⅞
20⅞	17¼	Aircoinc 1	7	171	29	28⅞	28½+	¼
4	1⅞	AJ Industris	6	55	2⅝	2½	2½	
25¼	18⅞	Akzona 1.20	12	4	20	20	20 +.	⅛
15⅞	13⅛	Ala Gas 1.28	8	1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
110	104½	AlaPw pf 11		2700	110	109	110 +	½
17⅞	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	6	20	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
21⅞	14	Albanyin .60	16	8	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞—	½
8⅝	5⅞	AlbertoC .36	21	3	6⅞	6¼	6¼+	⅛
23⅞	17⅞	Alberstn .72	8	42	19⅞	19⅛	19¼	
30½	19⅞	AlcanAlu .40	97	366	26⅞	26⅛	26¼	
18⅞	14⅛	AlcoSld .72	5	36	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞—	½
28	21⅞	AlconLb .28	20	30	23¼	22¾	22¾—	⅝
9¼	6⅞	Alexdrs .36e	6	43	7⅝	7	7⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7½	AllegCo .45i	29	13	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
43⅞	26½	AllgLud 1.80	8	54	39⅞	37½	37½—	1½
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		7	43⅞	43¼	43¼—	⅝
20	16¼	AllgPw 1.60	6	172	18⅛	17⅞	18	
20	9½	AllenGrp .60	10	63	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	¼
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	173	37½	37⅛	37½—	⅛
15⅞	10⅞	AlldProd .60		5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
59¼	45⅞	AlldStr 1.20	6	22	47⅞	46½	46½—	⅝
4⅞	2½	Alld Supmkt		7	3⅞	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
21¼	11⅞	AllisChal .60	6	435	19⅞	18½	18⅞—	⅝
9⅞	6¼	AllrIAut .56	9	6	9⅛	9¼	9¼—	¼
9½	6½	AlphaP Ind	11	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
55¼	38½	Alcoa 1.34	31	705	53⅝	52½	52⅝—	1⅝
41½	33¼	AmalSug .3a	3	5	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
58	47	Amax 1.75	14	106	57½	56⅞	56⅞—	⅝
149	115	Amax pf5.25		25	138¾	138¾	138¾+	¼
57	52⅞	Amax pf8 3		12	56	55¼	56 —	¼
19¼	11⅞	AMBAC .80	7	77	18	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
9	4⅞	Amcord .34	7	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
21⅞	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	2	19	18⅞	19	
37½	29½	Amfnc pf2.60		1	33¼	33¼	33¼—	½
22¼	16⅝	A Hess .30b	6	542	21⅝	21¼	21½	
55⅞	45⅞	A Hes prf3.50		31	52⅛	51½	51⅝—	⅞
21¼	15⅞	AAirFilt .48	8	42	15½	14⅝	14⅞—	½
14⅛	8⅝	Am Airlin		809	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅝
15⅞	11¼	AmBaker 1	4	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
43½	32⅛	A Brnds 2.80	9	113	39⅞	38¾	39½	
23⅞	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	27	127	31½	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
12¼	9½	AmBldM .40	7	14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	69	33½	33⅛	33¼	
23⅞	21	A Can pf1.75		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mig		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		AmCred wi		61	13½	13	13½	
28⅞	24⅛	A Cyan 1.50	8	418	24⅝	24	24¼	
9⅞	7¼	Am Distill		24	9¼	8⅞	9 —	½
28½	20	ADistTel .64	9	30	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
7½	4½	AmDualVt		4	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
23⅞	20⅛	AmElPw 2	8	620	21¼	21	21 —	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	7	75	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
6⅝	2½	AmFin Sys		13	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
14	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		2100	8½	8½	8½—	½
24½	22⅞	AGIBd 1.96e		44	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		5	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
16⅞	12⅛	A Gnins .68	6	31	12⅝	12½	12⅝—	⅛
26¼	21⅞	A Gin pf1.80		7	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
17½	13¼	A Gins pf.90		1	14	14	14	
18⅛	13	AmHoist .80	4	60	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅝
37¼	31⅝	AmHome 1	20	1133	32⅝	31⅞	32⅛+	⅛
37¼	29½	AmHosp .40	22	262	35⅞	35⅛	35½+	⅝
4⅞	2½	Am Invest		8	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	5⅞	A Medicl .12	7	86	7⅞	7¾	7¾—	⅛
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp	5	54	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅞	5¼	Am Motors	5	331	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
37⅞	32¼	A NatR 2.64	7	66	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
12½	8⅞	AmSeat .30e	6	21	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14	8⅛	A Ship 1.07t	7	9	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
27⅞	16¼	AmStand 1	8	182	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
76¼	54½	A Std pf4.75		13	72⅞	71¼	71¼—	1½
8⅛	6⅝	AmSterll .30	11	69	6⅝	6⅝	6½	
31½	26½	AmStrs 1.90	5	20	30¼	29½	30 +	½
58⅞	50⅝	AmT&T 3.80	10	1003	53⅞	53⅛	53⅝+	¼
61½	55	AmT&T pf 4		42	57⅝	57⅛	57¼+	¼
48¾	45⅛	ATT pf5.74		3	45½	45½	45½	
47½	42¾	ATT pf4.64		35	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝+	½
10⅞	8⅛	AWatWk .70	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅞	13	AW Sp1.25		z100	13½	13½	13½+	½
14	12¼	AW prf 1.25		z100	13½	13g4	13½+	¼
19¼	16	Ameron 1	5	5	16½	16¼	16½—	⅛
10⅛	5½	AmesD .80e	4	16	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
24½	19¼	Ametek 1	8	34	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅝
24⅝	19	AMF In 1.24	10	298	19⅛	18½	18⅝—	⅝
19⅞	14⅞	Amfac Inc 1	6	x26	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅝
35⅝	26	AMP Inc .41	44	83	33⅞	32⅞	33 —	¼
12	8½	Ampco .40e	6	22	11	10¾	10¾—	⅛
8½	4¾	Ampex Corp	19	129	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
3½	1½	Amres Corp		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	
47⅝	36½	Amstar 2.20	6	21	46½	46⅛	46½—	⅛
43	34	Amsted 2	6	70	42¼	40½	41¼—	1¼
8	3⅛	Amtel	32	6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
26½	17⅛	Anacond .60		73	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
31⅞	22⅞	AnchrH 1.30	7	28	27¼	27½	27½—	½
42	35¼	AndCly 1.20	7	47	37⅝	36¾	36¾—	⅝
8¼	6	Angelica .12	9	52	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅛
10½	7¼	Anixter .20	5	x40	7½	7¼	7⅜+	¼
12⅞	9	AnsulCo .53t		16	9½	9¼	9¼—	¼
15¼	10¼	Apache .50	7	22	15	14¼	14⅝—	⅝
29⅞	23⅝	Apco Oil	175	15	28⅝	28	28 —	⅝
3⅞	2	Apeco Corp		7	2½	2	2⅛ —	
17⅞	12½	APL Corp 1	4	119	13½	12¾	13 —	½
4⅝	2½	Applid Mag	15	14	3⅞	3¼	3⅞—	⅛
60⅝	47⅞	ARA Sv 1.05	15	x33	52¼	51½	51½—	⅝
14⅞	9¼	ArcataN .52	7	35	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
27¼	20½	ArchDan .20	12	119	25½	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
6	3¼	Arctic Entr	18	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3½	1⅞	Aristar		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
17⅛	13	ArizPSv 1.36	6	109	13½	13	13⅛	
110	103¾	ArizPpf 10.70		z110	107½	107½	107½—	1¼
10⅛	6	ArkBest .25r		2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	¼
26	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	7	34	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		68	3⅜	3¼	3¼+	⅛
5¼	4¼	Armada Cp	12	28	5	5	5	
35½	26¼	Armco 1.60a	9	232	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅝
32⅞	27	Arm pf 2.10		4	29½	29⅝	29½	
52	44¼	Armr pfA.75		z100	50	50	50 —	⅛
32⅞	23⅞	ArmstCk .84	14	38	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	¾
50½	46¾	ArmC pf3.75		z10	49	49	49 — T	
18⅞	15	ArmRu .60e	5	12	18	17¾	17⅞—	⅛
17	12⅞	AroCorp 1	7	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛—	⅝
16	9⅝	Arvin .13e	8	31	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
27⅛	26¼	ArvinIn pf2		39	26⅝	26½	26½—	¼
33	21⅛	ASA Ltd .80		256	22½	21½	22 +	½
28	13⅛	Asarco .50	46	196	16⅝	16½	16½—	¼
29⅞	19⅞	AshOil 1.70	6	151	28¼	28½	28⅝—	⅝
40	30⅞	AsdDrG 1.50	10	52	30¾	30	30½+	⅛
14¼	8¼	AshIone .60	5	40	13⅝	13	13⅛—	¼
4¼	1⅞	Atlco Mtg		26	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	AtlCyEl 1.54	7	16	18⅛	17¾	17¾—	⅝
100¼	81	AtlRich 2.50	13	543	97½	95¼	96¾+	⅝
49	44½	AtlRc pf3.75		z10	47	47	47	
169	127	AtlRch pf 3		1	164	164	164 —	3½
66	54¼	AtlRc pf2.80		38	64¼	63	63½+	½
5½	3¼	Atlas Corp	8	101	4⅝	4½	4½	
11¾	7¼	ATO Inc .24	5	92	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
67⅝	54	AutData .48	28	95	64½	64⅛	64½—	½
7½	4¼	AutoInd .24	5	68	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅝
12½	4½	Avco Corp	2	141	11⅝	11	11⅛	
17⅞	9-16	Avco Cp wt		11	11½	11½	11⅛—	⅛
37⅞	30⅞	AvcoCp pf		56	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝—	⅝
29⅛	23⅞	AverInt .20	43	234	26½	26	26½—	⅛
12⅞	7½	Avis Inc	6	82	8⅝	8⅞	8½—	¼
20½	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	6	715	16⅝	14⅞	15⅛—	1⅛
99	33	Avnet pf2. 0		1	83	83	83 —	9⅞
48½	32¼	AvonPd 1.80	17	727	43⅞	42¾	43⅛—	⅛

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1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Close
36¾	18¾	BabckWil 1	7	145	28½	28⅛	28⅛—	¼
14⅛	4⅝	Bache .40e	5	75	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞+	⅛
12¼	8⅛	BakerIn .24	8	49	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
54	40⅛	Bakrintl .42	14	77	47⅞	47⅜	47⅜+	⅛
11½	8½	BaldDH .60	6	x4	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
25½	16¼	Ball Cp .70	7	x13	21¼	20⅞	21 +	¼
19½	11⅝	BallyMf .02e	14	97	17	16⅝	16½—	¾
25¼	22⅛	BalHGE 2.08	7	76	23	22¾	22⅞—	⅛
16½	12½	BanCo 1.15e	43	10	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
32⅞	16	Bandag .05e	12	97	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅛
3	4	Bangr Punt	3	4	6⅛	6	6	
16½	12	BangP pf 2		1	15½	15½	15½+	⅝
12½	9	BanP prf1.25		4	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
33	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	17	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞+	⅛
16⅝	11⅛	Bk of Va .88	6	15	15¼	15	15¼	
35⅝	28⅝	BankTr 1	6	93	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞—	¼
29⅛	25⅝	BkCT pf2.50		71	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
30⅝	25½	BarbOil 1.60		12	26	25¾	26 +	¼
18	12	BardCR .22	12	55	12½	12	12⅛+	⅝
31⅞	22	Barnes 1.40	7	x2	27½	27½	27½—	
12⅝	7⅝	Basicinc .60	5	7	11¼	11	11¼—	⅛
27⅞	22⅝	BatesMf .80	14	55	27½	27¼	27¼—	⅛
39½	27	Bausch&L .60	11	84	31⅛	30½	30⅞—	
46⅝	35⅛	BaxTTrv .21	24	157	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	¼
20⅝	17⅞	BayStG 1.88	5	18	19⅞	19	19 —	⅝
5⅛	4⅛	BayKCig .24	26	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
28	17	Bearing .40	12	30	26¼	25¾	26 +	½
25⅞	21½	BeatFds .76	13	229	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
126½	111⅛	BeatFd pf 4		2	122½	122½	122½—	½
28⅞	22¾	Beckmn .28	16	66	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
42⅞	35½	BectDick .50	17	82	36⅝	36	36⅛+	⅛
22⅞	16	BeechA .80	7	71	20⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅝
17⅞	9⅛	Beker .28	5	164	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
20	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	7	32	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
20½	15⅛	Belden 1.20	9	12	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	¼
11¼	7	Beldinhe .36	7	2	9⅝	9½	9½	
25½	15	Bell How .84		38	18⅞	18	18 —	⅝
20	13⅞	BemisCo 1	9	8	17½	17¼	17½—	⅛
45⅞	40⅛	Bendix n1.72	10	109	41½	41	41½—	⅞
92	66	Bendix pf 3		1	84¼	84¼	84¼—	1¼
23⅛	17⅞	BenfCp 1.25	5	244	19⅞	19½	19½	
22½	45	Benef pf4.50		x50	48	48	48	
58⅞	46½	Benef pf4.30		8	53	52½	53 —	⅝
28½	25½	Bnfl Spf 2.50		x30	27½	27½	27½—	⅝
4¼	1⅞	BenfStd Mtg	hp	31	2¼	2¼V	NTO¼—	
2¾	1⅛	Bengeut B	7	38	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
5¾	2⅞	Berkey Pho		37	3⅛	3	3½	
19⅞	13⅛	Besh Prod	10	367	14¼	13½	13⅝—	⅝
48	33	BethSt 2	9	222	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛—	⅝
81	58	BigTh .52b	28	27	72⅝	72¼	72⅝—	⅝
28¾	21½	BlackDr .40	26	193	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
11¼	5	BlairJhn .48	7	43	9⅞	9½	9⅝—	⅛
17½	12⅛	BlissLau 1b	7	29	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	BlockHR .80	10	54	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	¼
48½	37⅞	BlueBell 1	6	135	42½	40	40 —	2⅝
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks		146	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅞	24⅝	Boeing 1	10	786	32⅝	35⅝	35⅝	¼
30⅛	23½	BoiseCas .80	12	82	26¼	24	26⅝—	1
30½	21	BkMont 1.80	8	36	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅝
29⅞	26	Bordens 1.30	9	92	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛—	⅛
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	9	172	27½	26⅞	27 —	½
4½	2⅝	Bormans	5	28	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
24¾	22⅝	BosEd 2.44	10	52	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅝
91¼	81½	BosE pf8.88		x28	89	89	89 —	1
12	10⅝	BosE pf1.17		26	11½	11½	11⅝	
14¼	8¼	Braniff .24	12	231	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞—	⅝
29	15¼	BraunCF .50	7	284	27	25½	26 —	1¼
58¾	44⅝	Briggs 1.60a	17	28	56¼	56	56⅛—	1
79	66¼	BristMy 1.80	15	182	71⅞	71⅛	71⅛—	⅝
48¼	43⅝	BrisMs pf 2		1	44½	44½	44½	
12½	11	BritPet .35e	18	70	12¼	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
35⅝	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	8	63	33¾	33⅛	33⅛—	⅞
18¼	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	7	26	17⅝	17½	17½	
13⅝	10⅞	BrownC .15e	5	9	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
8½	5⅝	BwnShrp .20		7	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
8¼	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	71	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
16½	11	Brunswk .44	12	255	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅛
21⅝	11	BrushW .80	10	27	20⅝	20¼	20½	
4	2⅛	BT Mtg .30e		2	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅛	18	BucyEr .56	15	134	26	25¼	25¼—	⅝
16⅛	9⅞	BuddCo .80	5	65	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	
6	5	BudCa pf.60		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Budgind .24t	4	12	6¼	6	6 —	¼
26½	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	9	4	23	22¾	23	
8¼	6	Bulova .05i		36	7	6¾	6⅞+	½
21⅝	19⅝	BunkHil 1.86		15	20⅛	19⅞	20 —	⅝
7⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		28	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14¼	11⅛	Bunkr pf1.50		10	14	14	14	
34	26½	BurlInd 1.20	10	56	28¼	26⅝	26½—	⅝
44⅝	31⅞	BurlNo .60e	7	255	43¼	42⅝	42⅝—	¼
7¼	6½	BurlNo pf.55		8	7	6⅝	6⅝	
29½	24½	Burndy .88	12	77	26⅛	26	26¼—	¼
108½	83⅞	Burrghs .68	24	430	99⅞	98	98⅛—	⅝

C

1976 High	1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Close
4⅝	2	CabCab For		9	2½	2½	2½	
29⅞	18⅞	CabotC 1.08	7	x27	23⅞	23¼	23⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		41	3⅝	3¼	3⅞—	¼
5¼	3¼	Caesars Wrl	7	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅞	3	Cal Fineml	7	46	5¼	5	5¼	
15⅝	10¾	Callahn .60r	21	181	15⅞	15¼	15⅛+	⅝
27½	18⅛	CmpRL .60e	17	36	22⅞	21⅝	22 +	⅝
35⅞	29¾	CamSp 1.36	11	35	32⅝	32	32 —	⅝
18⅝	13	CdnPac .86a	7	46	17¾	17⅝	17½—	¼
12½	10⅞	CanalR 1.10	9	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	
52⅝	42¼	CapCities .20	14	5	48	47¾	48	
24⅞	17⅛	CapHold .40	9	62	17⅝	17⅛	17½+	⅛
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
33¼	29⅝	Carbor n.90	9	73	32½	31¾	31¾—	1⅛
16½	10⅝	Carlisle .88	11	8	15⅝	14⅞	14⅞—	⅝
61¼	53½	CaroC&Oh 5		x60	59	58½	59 + 1	
7	5⅛	CaroFrg .20		3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
21⅝	18¼	CaroPw 1.60	7	223	18¼	17½	17½—	⅝
29⅞	26¾	CarP pf2.67		3	28⅞	28¼	28¼—	⅝
34½	21½	CarTec 1.60	8	10	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅝
18¾	11¼	CarrCp .52	23	88	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
16½	12½	CarrGn .88e		8	15	14⅞	15 +	⅝
25¼	18½	CartHaw .90	9	483	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
8⅝	6¼	CartWall .40	14	25	6½	6¼	6¼—	¼
11	8⅝	CascNGs .92	5	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
17⅝	15¼	CastICk .80b	7	30	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
91½	69⅞	CaterpT 2.25	12	223	89	88⅝	88⅝—	¼
58	46¾	CBS 1.66	12	103	51⅞	51¼	51½	
2¾	1⅜	CCI Corp		13	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19⅝	14½	Ceco Cp 1.15	7	3	15	14⅝	15	
58	42⅝	Celanese 2.80	9	x63	50¼	50	50 —	⅛
52	44¼	Celn pf4.50		x2	49	49¼	49¼—	⅛
14	7⅝	Centex .80	84	125	11½	10⅞	11 +	⅛
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	22	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	¼
18⅝	16	CenIlLt 1.68	10	105	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅝
51¾	45	CnILt pf4.50		x150	46½	46	46 —	2
31½	27⅝	CnILt pf2.47		x150	30½	30	30½+	½
29⅝	26	CnILt pf2.42		x100	26½	26½	26½—	⅝
14⅝	12⅝	CenIPS 1.28	6	64	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
22⅝	18	CenLaE 1.40	9	29	18¼	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
15¾	14	CNPPar 1.34	9	18	14⅞	14½	14½+	⅛
18⅛	13⅝	CenSoW 1.20	8	853	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝+	⅝
18	14	CenSoya .60	6	85	15	14⅝	14⅝	
23½	19¼	CenTel 1.36	9	123	22⅝	21⅝

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 25

(Continued from preceding page.)

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
		I					
19¾	17½	ICInds 1.20	6	42	19⅝	19	19⅛+ ⅛
25⅝	20¼	ICInd pf3.50		2	25½	25½	25½+ ½
		ICN Pharm		19	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛
11	28	IdahoP 2.06	11	28	27⅝	27⅛	27¼ —
		IdealBasic 1	9	145	18	17½	18 + ⅝
		IdeaToy .36f	7	15	7¼	7¼	7¼
		IDS Rlty 1		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
		IllPow 2.20	8	76	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛— ⅛
		IlPow pf3.78		1200	43	43	43
		ImclCpA .24	6	140	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
		INA Cp 2.10	34	61	36½	36¼	36½— ⅛
		INA In 1.59a		25	19½	19	19 — ⅝
		INCO 1.40a	16	372	33⅝	32½	32½— ⅛
		Income Cap		22	5⅝	5¼	5¼— ⅛
		IndiGas 2.12	A	17	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛— ⅝
		IndiM pf 12		2100	109	109	109
		IndiM pf7.76		2150	77	77	77
		IndiPL 1.82	8	83	20⅝	20	20 — ⅛
		IndiNat 1.20	6	7	14	13¾	14 + ⅛
		Inexco Oil	26	102	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+ ⅛
		IngerR 2.68	14	166	87½	87	87½+ ⅝
		IngR pf2.25		24	85	54	54 — ⅝
		InlandCon 2	8	2	61½	61½	61½
		InlndSil 2.40	15	481	57⅛	56	55 —1⅛
		Inmont .50	6	86	18⅛	18⅛	18½— ⅛
		Insilco .76	4	86	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅝
		Insur Copp		75	29	28⅞	29 + ⅛
		Intgl InvTr	6	3⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
		Intecon .32	4	21	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+ ⅛
		Interco 1.52	8	63	42⅛	41	41 —1⅛
		Interlak 2.20	6	41	38	38	38 — ⅛
		IBM 7	18	608	251½	248¾	249½— ¼
		IntFlavF .32	32	213	23¼	22⅝	23⅛+ ⅛
		IntHarv 1.70	17	200	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅝
		IntMinC 2.40	4	71	34⅛	34½	34⅞
		IntNing .20e	8	174	10	9⅞	9⅞— ⅛
		IntNickl 1.50	7	9	29½	29	29 — ⅝
		IntPaper 2	14	443	72⅞	72	72⅞— ⅝
		IntRectif .15		10	6	5⅞	5⅞— ⅛
		IntTT 1.60	8	556	26	25½	25⅝— ⅝
		ITTpfI 4.50		9	53	52⅝	52⅝— ⅞
		ITTpfK4		40	47¼	46½	46½— ⅞
		ITT pfN2.25		86	31½	31½	31½— ⅛
		IntTT pfO5		10	52	52½	52 — ½
		Intrace 1.45	6	1	27	27	27 — ⅝
		Intrace pf 5		1	75¾	75¾	75¾— ¼
		IntrpGp 1.20	6	15	21¾	21¼	21¾+ ⅝
		IntrsBrd .80	4	21	11½	11¼	11½— ⅝
		IntrsPw 1.45	9	37	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅛
		IntrstUn .24	6	4	5⅛	5	5⅛+ ⅛
		IowaBel .28e	2	20	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+ ⅛
		Iowa El 1.48	8	16	14¼	14¼	14¼— ⅛
		IowaIllG 1.72	8	32	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ¼
		IowaIll pf2.21		2500	25¼	25¼	25¼
		IowaPwLt 2	8	22	22⅛	22¼	22¼— ⅛
		IowaPS 1.72	8	31	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
		Ipco Hosp	13	12	4⅛	4	4
		Itek Corp		55	13¼	13	13 — ⅛
		ItelCorp .28	7	473	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛— ⅝
		IU Intl .85	6	28	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛
		J					
		JamesF .98	11	30	18	17⅝	17⅝
		Jantzen .80	6	5	18½	18½	18½— ⅛
		JapanFd .91e		116	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
		JeffPilot .88	16	113	26⅝	26	26 — ⅛
		JeC pf 13.50		220	118	118	118 — ½
		JerCen pf 11		2270	107	106¾	107
		JerCe pf9.36		2160	93¼	93¼	93¼— 1½
		JerCo pf8.12		210	83½	83	83½+ ½
		JerCen pf 8		2100	79	79	79 — 1
		JerCe pf7.88		250	79	79	79 — 1
		JerCen pf 4		260	48½	48¼	48½— ⅝
		JewelCo 1.20	8	26	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+ ½
		Jewelcor	12	21	5¾	5¾	5¾— ⅛
		JimWalt 1.20	10	206	41	40¼	40⅝— ¾
		JimW pf1.60		6	44	44	44 — ¾
		JimWlt pf 1		210	11¼	11¼	11¼— ⅛
		JHanS 1.47e		13	16⅛	15¾	16 + ⅛
		JHan' .88e		13	28⅞	20¾	20⅞ +1¼
		JhnMan 1.40	11	157	27	26⅝	26½— ½
		JohnsnJn 1	26	198	86⅛	85⅝	85⅞— ⅝
		JohnCon .98	9	27	22	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
		JhnCont pf 2		4	39⅛	39	39⅛+ ⅝
		JonLogn .50	7	52	15⅛	15¼	15⅛— ⅛
		JonLau pf 5		220	54	54	54
		Jorgen 1.80	4	6	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛— ⅝
		Josens lb	9	16	22½	22⅛	22½— ⅛
		JoyMfg 1.10	11	65	45¼	44½	44½
		Justice Mfg		7	2⅛	2	2⅛
		K					
		KaisrAl 1.20	12	143	33⅝	33½	33½— ½
		KaitA pf 4.12		9	59	59	59 — ⅝
		KaisCem .50	11	42	8	7⅞	7⅞— ⅛
		KaneMill .24	5	27	18½	18	18⅝— ⅝
		Kaneb .90b	7	26	23	22⅝	22⅞— ¼
		KCtyPL 2.36	8	14	26¾	26¾	26¾
		KC Soutn Ir	6	28	23⅝	23½	23⅝+ ⅛
		KanGEI 1.68	6	145	18½	18	18½— ⅝
		KanNB 1.32b	8	25	16⅝	16	16 — ⅝
		KanPL1 1.60	7	23	18½	18⅛	18½+ ¼
		Katy Ind		34	3⅝	3½	3⅝— ⅛
		Kaufm Brd	247		8⅝	6⅞	8⅛— ¼
		Kauf pfI.50	1		16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ¼
		Kawecki Brl	2		9½	9½	9½— ⅛
		KeeneCp .20	6	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
		Keller .20	22	11	8	7¾	7¾— ¼
		Kellogg 1	14	123	21⅝	21½	21⅝— ⅝

52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge 3 p.m. prev.
17⅞	12	Kellwood .80	6	24	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
26½	20⅛	Kenmrt .84	11	8	25⅝	25	25⅝+ ½
37⅞	30⅝	Kennct .80c	92	216	33⅝	33	34 — ½
22⅝	20	KyUtil 1.84	6	17	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝— ⅝
20½	13	KerrGis .40	7	x166	18⅛	17⅝	17½— ⅝
78⅞	60⅝	KerrMc 1.24	13	84	68⅞	67	67½+ ¼
26⅞	18⅛	KidcPw 1	7	239	26⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛
47	43	Kidde pf C 4		58	46	45⅞	46
42⅞	24½	KimbCl 1.80	9	130	42	41⅝	41⅞+ ⅛
12½	8½	KingDSt .50	7	69	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	KirchCp .98	13	x1	15½	15½	15½+ ⅛
52¼	29	KLM Airlin		2	49	39⅝	39⅝— 1⅛
37½	28⅞	KnigtRld .62	14	44	33⅝	33	33 — ⅛
12⅞	8⅛	Koehring	18	24	10½	10⅛	10½
59	35⅝	Koppers 1.68	10	59	54	53⅝	54
7⅛	3⅛	Korercp Ind	7	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
46	41½	KraftCp 2.12	8	68	42⅝	42¼	42¼— ⅛
39⅞	31⅛	KrangeS .37	19	734	34⅞	34¼	34⅛— ⅝
14½	10	Kreehler AM		2	12⅛	13⅝	13⅝— ⅝
20⅝	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	9	61	18⅝	18½	18⅝— ⅝
9⅛	4½	Kysor .20	36	18	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
		L					
19⅝	17½	LacGas 1.68	9	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
15½	12¼	LamBry .80	7	14	13½	13⅝	13⅝— ⅝
11⅛	6⅝	LaerSieg .32	6	80	9½	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
31⅝	23⅞	LaerS pf2.25		5	29¼	29	29⅛— ⅛
34	24⅝	Leasway .80	8	11	26⅝	26	26 — ⅝
17½	10⅝	LeedsN .50	11	29	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
17¾	12	Leetona .75	8	12	16⅝	16½	16⅝
16⅞	10¼	LehPCt .80	22	23	13½	12⅞	13⅛+ ⅛
2	⅝	LehVal Ind		31	1½	1⅜	1⅜
16	10¼	LV In pfI.50		1	13½	13½	13½+ ⅛
13¼	10½	Lehmn .94e		105	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+ ¼
85¼	73⅛	Lennar Crp	213	11	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
26¼	18⅛	Lenox .84	10	10	21¼	21	21¼+ ⅛
10½	7⅞	LesFay .40b	7	4	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
	10	LevFd Cap		2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
13⅛	12	LevFlo .75a		130	13	13	13 — ⅛
52⅞	39⅝	LeviStra .80	6	120	46⅛	45¼	45½— 1¼
8½	4	Levitz Furn		975	6⅛	5⅞	6 — ⅛
5⅞	3¼	LFE Cp	8	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝— ⅛
34⅞	21⅝	LOF 1.50	9	288	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝— 1¼
72½	55¼	LOF pf4.75		11	70	69	69 —1⅛
17	9½	LibrtyCp .52	6	12	15¼	15	15⅛
3⅞	2¼	Liberty Loan		1	3	3	3
6⅝	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
36¼	29⅝	LigptCp 2.50	7	31	31⅝	31½	31½+ ⅛
60	45	LillyEli 1.20	18	163	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝— ⅝
30	25⅞	LincNat 1.60	13	118	26⅝	25½	26¼— ⅝
59⅛	51½	LincNt pf 3		4	52	51	51 — 2
18⅞	16	LincPl 1.46a		x10	16	15¾	15¾
4⅞	1½	Lionel Corp	6	74	3⅝	2⅞	3
17½	6⅝	Lithonia .16f	19	1324	17	16⅝	16½— ½
26¼	16¼	Litton pfB 2		.14	20½	20⅛	20½+ ⅝
12⅞	9⅛	LockInd Marc	2	121	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛— ⅛
31⅞	27	Loews 1.20	5	197	27½	26⅝	26⅝— 1⅛
9⅛	6½	LomaFin .40	7	132	6⅞	6½	6⅝— ⅛
17⅞	12½	LomM 1.60e	18	36	13¼	13	13 — ½
19⅛	14	LoneStInd 1	10	38	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛
18	15⅞	LnglsLt 1.56	7	116	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛
132⅞	112	LtL pfN 13		x210	118	117½	117½— 2
26¼	24⅝	LtL pfO 2.47		8	26	25⅝	25⅝— ⅝
83	68½	LongDrg .80	27	2	74¼	74¼	74¼
39½	37¼	LongDrg wi		1	37½	37½	37½— ⅛
16	8½	Loral Corp	9	102	14	13⅞	13½— ⅝
27⅞	22	LaLand 1.20	10	x507	25⅞	24¼	24½— ⅝
18	12	LaPacific .20b	20	555	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞— ⅝
25	21½	LouisGe 1.68	7	150	22	21⅝	21⅝— ⅝
19⅝	11⅛	Lowenst .60		16	18⅝	18	18⅛— ⅛
16½	10⅝	LTV Corp		253	13⅞	13	13⅛
21	13⅝	LTV A 1.40f		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅝
44⅞	34½	Lubrizol 1	16	278	36⅝	36	36⅝+ ⅛
17⅛	13⅞	LuckyS .68b	12	94	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞+ ⅛
9	6⅛	Ludlow .40		25	8⅛	8	8⅛
29⅝	22	LukenSt 1.60	7	19	25⅝	25	25⅛— ⅛
24⅝	13⅝	LykesCp 1	5	151	22	21⅝	21⅝— ⅛
47⅞	28⅞	Lykes pfZ.50		28	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝
8⅛	4	LynCSys .20	15	12	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝— ⅛
		M					
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	5	9	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
5⅞	2⅝	MacDonel	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke .30	10	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
7½	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	88	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛
38½	26⅝	Macy 1.20	6	115	29	28	28 — ⅝
55	47½	Macy pf 4.25		220	50	50	50
12⅞	9½	MadisFd .60		103	11⅛	11½	11½— ⅛
6⅝	4	MadSq Gar	8	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	MagicCF .32	24	64	8⅛	8⅛	8½+ ⅛
35	21⅝	Mallory 1	35	73	32⅝	31½	31½— 1¼
27⅛	21⅛	MalHyde .56	13	2	25⅛	25½	25½
9⅞	4⅛	Manhin .05e	7	8	8	8	8 — ⅛
39⅝	29	MfrHan 1.80	7	65	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+ ⅛
41⅞	32⅝	MAPCO .50	14	69	37⅝	36⅞	37⅛+ ½
12⅝	7⅛	Marathn Mf	3	41	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝— ⅛
57⅝	41⅛	MarathnO 2	12	592	56⅝	55⅝	56¼+ ⅝
37	28	Marcor 1	9	1213	35⅝	35	35 — ⅝
74	56⅛	Marcr pf A2		96	70⅝	69⅝	70 — ⅝
21⅛	14⅝	Marend .50	7	35	15½	15¼	15⅝+ ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	MarMid .80	9	123	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MarionL .52	11	37	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛— ⅛
50⅝	28½	Marley .80	14	11	44	43½	43⅝— ⅝
12⅞	8⅝	Marqtte .40e	13	268	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝
19⅛	15	Marriot .25f	19	1147	15⅛	15	15⅛— ⅝
61⅞	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	30	54¼	53⅝	54 + ⅛
25⅝	19⅛	MarshF 1.24	9	27	19⅞	19½	19⅝+ ½
24⅞	16⅛	MartMa 1.20	9	348	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝— ⅝
27¼	17	MrtnCup .60	8	47	22⅛	22½	22⅞— ½
31⅛	23¼	MascoCp .20	19	510	28⅝	27⅞	28⅛— ⅝
25¼	19	Masonite .54	22	220	20¼	20	20⅛
37¼	16½	MassyFer 1	5	688	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛+ ⅝
12¼	9⅛	MasM 1.17e	10	41	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛— ½
21⅞	19¼	MatsuE .28e	17	2	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞— ⅛
53½	41¾	MayDSt 1.68	10	x75	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝— 1⅛
30	24⅝	MayerOsc 1	10	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛— ⅝
43¾	35½	Nabisco 2.40	10	73	40	39	40 — ⅛
36½	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	19	99	34⅛	34	34⅛— ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	NarcoSci .60	7	16	13	12⅞	12⅞— ⅛
17¼	10¾	NashuaC .60	22	83	16	15⅞	15⅞+ ⅛
18⅛	11	NatAirl .50	313	132	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝— ⅛
15⅛	11⅞	N Avia .67e		47	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝— ⅛
14½	10½	NatCan .57	6	117	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+ ⅛
26½	21	N Can pfI.58		1	23	23	23 + ⅛
47⅞	25⅝	NtChem .40	10	x67	27½	26	26½— ⅝
6⅛	5⅝	NatCity Lin		46	5½	5½	5½
51⅛	39⅞	NatDef 2.72	6	11	47⅝	47½	47½
26	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	208	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
69¾	67½	NDst pf 4.25		220	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
24	21	NatFuel 2.06	7	14	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞— ⅝
17	11⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	87	14⅝	14⅝	14½
8	3⅝	Nat Homes		49	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛— ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	NatInd .30	3	105	7	6⅞	6⅞— ⅝
20⅛	14⅛	Nt MedCare	12	128	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞— ⅝
14	7⅛	NMedE .28b	6	6	11⅛	11	11⅛+ ⅛
67¼	30½	N Pres 1.20a	8	36	58½	57¼	58¼+ ⅝
28¼	22½	Natoma 1.20	9	73	25¼	24¼	25 — ⅛
55⅛	39	Nat Semic	30	523	44⅛	43¼	43⅝— ⅝
14½	9⅝	N Svcind .78	8	224	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+ ½
18	12⅛	N Stand .96	1	18	15	14⅝	15
56¾	44½	N Starch .88	17	3	54½	54¼	54½— ½
52¼	37⅝	NatStl 3.50	19	100	48¼	47⅝	47¾— ⅛
31⅞	23⅛	NCR Cp .72	12	181	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞+ ⅛
20	16⅛	Neptune .60	9	15	17¼	17¼	17¼— ⅛
21⅝	17½	NevPw 1.60	5	3	18½	18½	18½— ⅛
24	21⅝	NevP pfI2.20		x100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+ ⅛
18	15½	NevP pfI.60		x270	17½	17½	17½— ⅛
21	1.65	NEngEl 1.86	8	57	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞+ ⅛
14½	12¼	NEnGE 1.32	7	24	13¼	13⅛	13¼—
29¼	26⅛	NEnP pf2.75		6	28¼	28	28
19⅞	11	NeMail .45	9	17	14⅛	14	14 — ⅛
31	23	Newmt 1.40	15	294	25½	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅛
95	73½	Nwmt pf4.50		12	81⅛	81¼	81⅛— ⅛
27¾	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	55	26½	26⅛	26¼
97	85	NYSE pfI8.30		x150	93	92½	93 — 1
42½	39	NYSE pfI3.75		x100	41½	41	41½+ 1½
14⅞	12⅛	NiaMP 1.24	6	225	13⅛	12¾	13
114½	104	NiMP pf 11.75		x60	110¼	109¾	109¾— ⅛
107½	95¾	NiMP pf 10.60		27440	105	105	105 — 1
81½	72	NiMP pf7.72		25000	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛+ ⅛
43	40	NiMP pf 3.60		x90	41½	41½	41½+ 1⅛
39⅛	37¼	NiaMP pf 3.60		x20	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞— ⅝
14	12	NiagShre 1e		39	12½	12¼	12⅝— ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	NL Ind 1	10	190	18	17⅞	17⅞— ⅛
21⅞	15⅞	NLT Cp .64	6	118	18⅛	18½	18½— ⅛
25½	22½	NiCor 2.12	7	43	24⅞	24¾	24¾
25⅛	22⅛	NiCor pfI.90		3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝— ⅝
81½	63⅝	NorfkWn .5	8	53	78½	78⅛	78½+ ⅛
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	9	17⅛	17	17⅛— ⅛
45⅛	22¼	NorrS 1.40	7	40	41⅞	40¾	41 — 1
49¼	33	NoACoal .90	10	x12	47⅛	47	47⅛— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NoAmMt 1e	25	17	5⅞	5¾	5¾— ⅛
35	19⅞	NoAPh 1.20	8	40	25⅞	25¼	25¼— ⅛
4	2⅝	NoCAir .10e	7	57	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛— ⅛
7⅛	13-16	NoCeAir wi		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14	10	NoestUt 1.02	7	x535	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
19⅝	16⅛	NIndPS 1.40	7	120	16⅞	16½	16½— ⅛
58⅝	37⅛	NorNGs 1.76	7	x263	48	46½	46½— 1⅝
101	95	NoNG pfI.48		x20	98½	98½	98½
25⅝	24⅛	NoSrPw 1.94	8	34	24⅞	24	24⅞— ⅛
118	107½	NSP pf 10.36		x50	114	114	114 — ½
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		x50	81	81	81 — ⅝
46	40½	NSPw pfI.60		x70	42½	42	42½+ 1½
41¼	25½	NorTel .60	16	176	40¼	39⅝	39⅞— ⅛
6	3⅛	Norlngale E	38	60	4⅛	4¼	4¼
29⅝	22⅞	Northrp 1.40	7	x220	26⅛	25¾	25¾— ⅝
32¼	22¼	NwstAirl .45	15	717	30⅛	29½	29⅞— ⅛
52½	43¼	NwlBnc 1.70	10	200	51½	51	51⅛+ ⅛
30⅛	24⅝	NwlEnrgy 2	5	24	28	27½	27½— ⅛
30⅝	24⅝	NwlEnr pf 2	5	13	28	27½	27½+ ½
45⅛	32¼	Nwlind 2.25	4	69	41½	41¼	41⅛
23⅞	14½	Nwstind wt		19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛
32⅞	14½	Nwstind wt		19	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛— ⅛
101½	73	NwTrin pf4.20		5	92½	92	92 — ⅛
12¾	9½	NwsMutL 1e	14	36	10⅛	10	10⅛+ ⅛
35½	28¼	NwrSW 1.20	20	2	35¼	35¼	35¼— ⅛
37	25⅛	Norton 1.70	8	14	32¼	32	32¼+ ¼
24⅝	18⅛	NorSim .50b	10	262	19⅛	18⅞	19
54	41⅛	NorfS pfI.60		26	42¼	41¾	42¼+ ⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .32	8	29	29¼	28¾	28¾— ½
12½	7	NVF 2.45t	10	61	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛
		O					
11¾	7¼	Oak Ind .40	13	8	10⅛	10	10 — ⅝
14⅞	12⅛	OakteP .92	8	4	13	12¾	13 + ⅛
18	13½	OccidPet 1	10	476	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞— ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	OccidPet wt		51	6⅛	6½	6½— ⅛
57	47⅞	OccidPt pf 4		5	52½	51¾	51¾— ⅛
58¼	46	OccIP pfI.40		17	52¼	51½	51½— ⅛
24	20⅛	OccIP pfI.50		22	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
29⅞	26⅛	OccIP pf2.16		1	28	28	28 — ⅝
24	15⅛	OgdenCp 1	4	60	21	20⅞	20⅞— ⅝
19⅛	16⅛	OhioEd 1.66	8	x315	17¼	17	17 — ⅛
111	103	OhE pf 10.76		x200	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛— ½
111½	102¾	OhE pf 10.40		v290	104⅛	103¾	103¾— 2⅛
90	80	OhEd pfI.30		z5000	88¼	86¼	88½— 2¼
81	73⅛	OhEd pfI.25		v8100	78½	78	78½— ⅛
125	112⅝	OhP pfA 14		z190	121	120¾	121 — ½
125⅛	116	OhPw pf 14		z20	121½	121½	121½+ ⅛
78	69	OhPw pf7.76		z00	76½

NEW YORK, May 25.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.88	*.63½
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*1.45	*.73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	38	26

Market Summaries

May 25, 1976

NYSE Most Active

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Pan Am	222,100	5⅝	
Chrysler	199,600	18¼	— ⅛
ConOil wi	196,000	34⅝	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	175,100	26⅛	
Gen Motors	164,600	68⅞	+ ⅛
EastnAirL	156,600	8½	+ ¼
PubSvc Ind	149,700	23⅞	— ¼
Exxon Cp	142,700	99¼	+ ½
Litton Ind	140,400	16⅝	— ⅜
Gulf StaUt	137,300	17⅛	— ⅛
GenTel&El	136,300	24½	+ ½
Mercor Inc	132,900	35¼	— ⅛
FederDStr	132,800	44	+ ⅜
Am Home	130,700	31⅞	— ⅛
Coastst Gas	128,600	9⅝	

	Today	Prev day
Volume (in millions)	18.77	16.56
Advances	480	239
Declines	985	1283
Unchanged	399	315
Total issues	1864	1837
New 1976 highs	6	27
New 1976 lows	78	59

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	968.55	976.99	961.95	971.69	+ 0.16
20 Trn	213.08	214.33	210.72	211.98	— 2.72
15 Uti	85.22	85.44	84.26	84.52	— 1.02
65 Stk	299.06	301.23	296.52	298.91	— 1.48

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	112.48	110.73	111.91	+0.12
15 Railroads	45.83	45.18	45.46	—0.55
60 Utilities	45.08	44.43	44.72	—0.20
500 Stocks	100.02	98.48	99.49	+0.05

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	53.06	52.21	52.98	—0.03
Industrials	59.38	59.04	59.38	U.C.
Transportation	39.33	38.98	39.15	—0.37
Utilities	34.40	34.24	34.33	—0.03
Finance	49.95	49.77	49.92	—0.25

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	*Buy	Sales	*Short	
May 24	160,496	315,070	1,595	
May 21	168,105	314,887	1,270	
May 20	146,642	344,900	1,109	
May 18	136,323	320,558	678	
May 17	133,753	319,407	986	
May 14	124,274	291,449	2,420	

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Champ Ho	332,500	4	— ⅛
Presley Co	114,100	9⅝	— ⅜
Kaiser Ind	68,800	13¼	— ⅛
HoustOil M	62,200	63¾	+3
Asamera O	33,600	15⅝	+ ⅛
Syntex Corp	32,900	25¼	
Plantronic	29,600	20¾	+ ¼
Coachmn In	22,400	26⅝	— ¼
Mitchell ED	22,400	29½	+2¼
ImperOil A	21,700	25	— ¼
Approx total stock sales			2,160,000
Stock sales year ago			2,061,430

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.41	102.74	102.88	—0.53

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U.S. Commodity Prices

METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	219	200
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt	82-83	81-82
Lead, spot, lb	35	22¾
Copper elec., lb	70⅞	63⅞-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.802	3.43¾
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37	33½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.545	4.66½
Gold N.Y., oz	124.75	171.15
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	627.4	723.2

* Nominal.

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NEW YORK FUTURES

May 25, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Jul	14.20	14.28	14.06	14.06	14.16
Sep	14.41	14.50	14.31	14.31	14.40
Oct	14.55	14.60	14.40	14.40	14.54
Mar	14.43	14.49	14.22	14.37	14.40
May	14.32	14.40	14.25	14.30	14.27
Jul	14.30	14.31	14.60	14.22	N14.23
Sep	14.20	14.21	14.15	14.16	N14.17
Oct	14.26	14.26	14.15	N14.14	A14.15
Sales: 3,428.					
WOOL (6,000 lbs)					
No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Jul	87.25	91.16	87.25	90.005	87.16
Sep	83.40	85.20	82.70	73.755	81.20
Dec	76.20	76.60	75.50	76.855	74.20
Mar	73.00	73.50	72.45	71.755	71.15
May	70.50	70.50	70.50	69.505	69.15
Jul	69.15	69.15	68.65	67.505	67.35
Sep	67.50	67.50	67.00	65.755	65.75
Sales: 1,340.					
COPPER (25,000 lbs)					
May	68.30	68.60	68.30	68.405	68.20
Jun	68.30	68.30	68.30	68.505	68.30
Jul	68.70	69.50	68.60	68.905	68.70
Sep	69.50	70.40	69.30	69.805	69.60
Dec	70.70	71.80	70.60	71.205	71.00
Jan	73.30	72.00	71.30	71.605	71.40
Mar	71.80	72.90	71.82	72.305	72.10
May	72.60	73.50	72.60	73.005	72.80
Sales estimated: 5,300.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	5.28	5.28	5.15	5.21	5.28
Mar	6.10	6.15	6.13	6.16	6.16
Apr	6.80	6.89	6.80	A6.85	6.82
May	7.96	8.02	7.91	7.97	8.02
Sales: 866.					
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
May	450.50	455.10	450.50	151.105	153.00
Jul	454.00	459.50	452.50	453.305	455.70
Sep	458.30	464.70	457.10	458.705	461.20
Dec	467.70	474.70	467.00	467.905	470.20
Jan	473.50	478.00	469.90	471.205	473.50
Mar	478.00	483.50	477.20	477.405	479.70
May	485.70	489.70	485.70	483.705	486.50
Jul	490.60	496.00	490.30	490.005	492.10
Sep	497.50	502.10	496.60	496.405	498.30
Sales estimated: 13,551.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)					
Jul	58.50	58.70	58.30	58.35	58.75
Sep	59.70	59.70	59.40	B59.35	59.60
Nov	60.60	60.60	60.50	B60.15	60.60
Jan	61.25	61.25	61.25	B61.05	61.40
Mar	62.25	62.40	62.25	B62.05	B62.40
May	63.25	63.25	63.25	B63.25	63.40
Sales: 130.					

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Jul	66.15	66.70	65.55	65.55	66.37
Oct	66.30	66.70	65.75	65.75	66.30
Dec	64.50	65.00	64.20	64.20	64.60
Mar	64.70	65.00	64.50	64.50	64.72
May	64.80	64.80	64.70	64.70	64.95
Jul	64.60	64.60	64.60	B64.30	64.40
Oct	—	—	—	B63.00	63.35

Sales: 3,500.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	124.60	125.10	124.10	124.90S	125.50
Aug	125.50	126.10	124.70	126.00S	126.40
Oct	126.10	127.20	126.10	127.00S	127.40
Dec	127.50	128.40	127.30	128.10S	128.50
Feb	129.00	129.50	128.60	129.30S	129.70
Apr	130.00	130.70	129.90	130.50S	130.90
Jun	131.30	132.00	131.30	131.70S	132.10
Aug	133.00	133.20	133.00	133.00S	133.40

Sales estimated: 1,370.

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 25, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Jul	3.58	3.59½	3.48½	3.50½	3.59½
Sep	3.66½	3.67½	3.57	3.58½	3.67½
Dec	3.78	3.78½	3.67¾	3.69	3.78½
Mar	3.88	3.89	3.78¾	3.79¾	3.89¼
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Jul	2.92½	2.93½	2.88½	2.90½	2.92
Sep	2.81	2.81¼	2.77¼	2.78¼	2.80
Dec	2.68½	2.70	2.67¼	2.69	2.67¾
Mar	2.76½	2.76½	2.45.77	62	2½.67
Mar	2.76½	2.77½	2.75¼	2.76½	2.76
May	2.79½	2.81¼	2.78½	2.80½	2.79½
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Jul	5.71	5.75	5.57	5.58	5.67½
Aug	5.74	5.76½	5.60	5.61½	5.71
Sep	5.74	5.78½	5.62	5.63½	5.72½
Nov	5.73	5.83	5.66	5.70	5.76½
Jan	5.80	5.87	5.71	5.73½	5.81
Mar	5.85	5.92	5.76½	5.78½	5.86¾
May	5.88½	5.95	5.80	5.81½	5.90
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Jul	16.45	16.45	16.10	16.16	16.45
Aug	16.50	16.55	16.24	16.30	16.60
Sep	16.65	16.70	16.33	16.41	16.72
Oct	16.85	16.85	16.47	16.53	16.85
Dec	17.00	17.07	16.74	16.75	17.05
Jan	17.10	17.15	16.85	16.87	17.15
Mar	17.30	17.30	17.00	17.00	17.28
May	17.40	17.40	17.17	17.18	17.45
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Jul	177.50	179.00	171.00	172.00	178.00
Aug	174.50	176.40	169.00	170.00	175.50
Sep	173.50	175.70	168.00	169.00	175.50
Oct	171.00	173.50	167.00	167.50	173.00
Dec	171.00	174.00	167.00	167.50	172.50
Jan	172.00	174.50	168.00	169.00	173.50
Mar	172.00	174.00	169.00	169.00	173.50
May	172.50	174.00	168.50	168.50	173.50
SILVER (5,000 troy oz)					
May	—	—	—	456.00	452.50
Jun	432.00	459.00	451.50	454.50	454.50
Auv	455.50	462.50	455.00	457.50	457.90
Oct	461.50	468.50	461.00	463.50	463.50
Dec	468.60	474.00	467.00	469.80	470.00
Feb	477.50	480.00	473.50	476.00	475.50
Apr	480.50	486.00	480.00	481.50	482.00
Jun	486.50	492.00	486.50	488.00	488.50
Aug	498.00	498.00	493.00	494.50	494.00
Oct	499.00	505.00	499.00	500.50	501.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	43.20	43.25	42.95	43.25	43.57
Aug	45.45	45.45	45.07	45.37	45.70
Oct	45.40	45.50	45.15	45.45	45.45
Dec	45.70	45.90	45.42	45.75	45.75
Feb	45.65	45.82	45.52	45.75	45.55
Apr	45.50	45.95	45.50	45.95	845.80

Sales: June 3285: Aug 3366: Oct 930: Dec 280: Feb 63: April 11.

Open interest: June 11133: Aug 14595: Oct 5434: Dec 2599: Feb 1137: April 173.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	49.75	50.15	49.60	49.90	50.40
Jul	48.90	49.05	48.40	48.80	49.30
Aug	45.25	45.45	44.75	45.12	45.65
Oct	42.25	42.35	42.02	42.10	42.60
Dec	41.55	41.70	41.30	41.47	41.70
Feb	40.90	40.95	40.65	840.80	41.00
Apr	39.50	39.65	39.35	839.50	39.55
Jun	41.00	41.00	40.45	840.65	39.55
Jul	—	—	—	n40.75	841.00

Sales: June 1432; July 1585; Aug 827; Oct 120; Dec 51; Feb 26; April 20; June 1; July 0.

Open interest: June 2856; July 4104; Aug 2638; Oct 1209; Dec 803; Feb 322; April 161; June 31; July 13.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Jun	49.30	50.20	48.75	49.15	49.10
Jul	49.40	50.40	49.40	49.50	49.50
Aug	—	—	—	n51.50	51.50
Sep	55.50	55.85	55.10	55.40	55.65
Nov	55.80	561.0	55.80	56.00	55.80
Dec	8.65	59.00	58.25	b58.35	a58.25

Sales: June 244; Jul 25; Aug 0; Sep 195; Nov 7; Dec 40.

Open interest: May 17; June 741; Jul 99; Aug 14; Sep 817; Nov 151; Dec 458.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Jul	75.00	75.75	74.55	75.35	75.75
Aug	72.10	72.10	71.25	71.75	72.50
Feb	62.10	62.60	61.65	62.10	a62.60
Mar	62.00	62.05	61.30	a61.75	a62.10
May	62.00	62.00	61.25	b61.55	62.25

Sales: July 3266; Aug 1295; Feb 180; March 9; May 1.

Open interest: May 49; July 4912; Aug 2558; Feb 901; March 294; May 72.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Jun	124.40	125.10	123.90	124.80	125.30
Sep	125.00	126.50	125.00	126.10	126.60
Dec	127.60	128.20	127.00	127.90	128.50
Mar	130.00	130.40	129.30	130.10	130.50
Jun	131.90	132.40	131.90	132.40	132.80
Sep	—	—	—	135.00	135.00

Sales: June 610; Sept. 375; Dec. 185; March 24; June 1; Sept. 1.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds							
Air France 9¼-82	101	102	New Brunsw. 9-83	99	100	BroadHale 4¾-87	75	77
Ashland 8-87	93½	94½	N Zealand 9¼-82	101½	102½	Carnation 4-88	78½	80½
Austr.R.D. 9¼-80	100	101	NrgKemBk 7½-87	90	91	Chevron 5-88	112¼	114¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92	93	NorskHyd 9¼-85	102	103	Chrysler 4¾-88	60	62
BFCE 9-82	98½	99½	NorthAMR 7¾-79	99½	100½	Chrysler 5-88	65	67
BFCE 8⅞-83	98¼	99¼	Norway 9-80	102½	103½	Conf Tel 5½-88	76	78
B.N.P. 9½-81	101½	102½	Ontario H 8¾-86	101	102	Cumm In 6¼-88	87	89
Borregaard 8¾-86	96	97	Oslo 9-88	98	99	Dart Ind 4¾-88	78	80
British Gas 9-81	99¼	100¼	Owens Corn 9-86	101½	102½	EastKodak 4½-88	109	111
Broken Hill 10-90	101	102	Pac.Light 9¼-81	102¾	103¾	Econ Lab 4¾-87	78	80
Broken Hill 9½-81	101	102	Pac.Light 8-88	93	94	Firestone 5-88	87½	89½
Carrier 8-87	92	93	Pennwlt 8-87	94¼	95¼	Ford 6-86	96	98
CNE 9¼-85	98½	99½	Prov.Quebec 9-82	99½	100½	Ford 5-88	85	87
CN Rhône 10-90/8	102½	103½	Prov.Quebec 7½-8	90½	91½	Gillette 4¾-82	81½	82½
Cons Food 7½-91	88	90	Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½	Gillette 4¾-87	76½	78½
Conoco 8-86	92	99	Richardson 8¾-85	101	102	Gould 5-87	88½	90½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	98	99	S.A.S. 8-85	92¾	93¾	Gulf West 5-88	95½	97½
Copen Tel 6½-86	97	98	Scanrail 8⅝-88	99½	100½	Honeywell 6-86	82	84
Cut Ham 8-87	92½	93½	Scott 8¾-86	101	102	I.S.E. 6¼-89	79½	81½
Dana 8-87	93	94	Seagram 9-83	100	101	ITT 4¾-87	76	78
Denmark 9-82	102½	104	SFE 9-83	99	100	Komatsu 7¼-90	105	106½
Denmark 7½-90	85	86	Shell 8-86	98	99	Matsushita 6¾-90	109	111
Dow Corn 8½-86	101½	102½	Shell 7½-87	94¼	95¼	Mitsui 7¼-90	101	102½
Dupont 7½-78	102½	103½	Skandin 10¼-81	104¼	105¼	McDerm 4¾-87	140	142
ECS 8¾-81	99¼	100¼	SNCF 9¼-81	101	102	Morgan JP 4¼-87	110½	112½
ECS 9¼-86	99	100	St. Ind. 8¼-80	101¾	102¾	Nabisco 5¼-88	91½	93½
EIB 9½-85	100½	101½	St. Ind. 8¼-88	102	103	Owe Ill 4½-87	104½	106½
Erap 9¾-85	100¾	101¾	S. Handels 9¼-86	99	100	Penney JC 4½-87	75½	77½
Ericsson 9¼-85	103½	104	Sybron 8-87	93	94	Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95½	97½
Esso 7½-78	100½	101½	Tenneco 7¼-79	99	100	R.C.A. 5-88	78	80
Esso 8-86 Nov	99¼	100¼	Tenneco 7¾-87	92	93	Revlon 4¾-83	110	112
Eurofima 8½-83	98	99	Textron 7¾-87	88	89	Revlon 4¾-87	95½	97½
First Chic 7-80	95¾	96¾	Transocean 8-86	97¾	98¾	Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Gen Mills 8-86	99½	100½	Transocean 7¼-87	95	96	Squibb Intl 4¼-87	75½	77½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	104½	105½	Union Oil 7-79	99¼	101¼	Texaco 4½-88	78	80
Gould 9¾-83	100½	101½	Union Oil 7½-87	95½	96½	UnCarb 4¾-87	124	126
Haas 8¾-86	101	102	Utah 8-87	94¼	95¼	WarnLam 4½-87	85	87
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	100½	101½	Volvo 9½-85	100½	101½	WarnLam 4¼-88	80	82
Intl Util 8¼-82	97¼	98¼				Xerox 5-88	73½	75½
Kimberley 8⅞-86	101	102	**Convertible Bonds**					
Michelin 9¼-86	98½	99½	Amexco 4¼-87	80	82			
Michelin 7½-88	85½	86½	Ashland 5-88	83	85			
Miles 9¼-80	102	103	Beatrice 6¼-91	107½	109½			
Modo 9½-83	98¾	99¾	Beatrice 4½-92	94½	96½			
Montreal 9¾-81	102¼	103¼	Borden 6¾-91	103½	105½			
Montreal 9¼-83	101	102	Borden 5-92	96½	98½			
Motorola 8-87	97¼	98¼						

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966—100)

	Med.	Loop	Conv
Yesterday	100.21	90.75	103.47
Previous	100.28	90.86	105.30

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London Commodities

May 25, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous (close)
SUGAR				
Aug	195.25	192.50	194.90-195	194 -194.05
Oct	197.70	195	197.50-197.60	196.40-196.55
Dec	198.70	195.25	198.25-198.50	197.15-197.20
Mar	198	195.50	197.70-197.75	196.50-196.50
May	196.50	195	197.05-197.50	196 -196.20
Aug	197		196.75-197.50	195.50-196
Oct	No trade		196.80-197	195.05-196
COCOA				
May	1160	1134	1155 -1160	1135-1137
Jul	1143	1101	1134.50-1135	1105-1106
Sep	1072	1030	1065 -1066	1036-1038
Dec	983	952	975.50- 976	956- 958
Mar	975	929	946 - 950	932- 933
May	933	908	924 - 926	913- 914
Jul	No trade		910 - 915	898- 900
Lots: 3,594.				
COFFEE				
May	1430	1387	1430 -1433	1374-1390
Jul	1450	1397	1446 -1449	1398-1401
Sep	1450	1397	1445 -1446	1400-1401
Nov	1432	1380	1430 -1431	1382-1385
Jan	1413	1369	1416 -1420	1374-1375
Mar	1412	1363	1411 -1414	1367-1369
May	1410	1362	1411 -1412	1366-1370
Lots: 3,044.				

London Metals Market

May 25, 1976

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
spot	835	836	820	821
3 months	865	866.50	849.50	850.20
Cathodes: spot	826	828	812	813
3 months	856	857	842	843
Tin: spot	4,240	-4,242	4,205	-4,210
3 months	4,352	-4,355	4,326	-4,328
Lead: spot	259.50	260.50	255	- 257
3 months	278	- 271	267.50	- 268
Zinc: spot	420	421	419	- 420
3 months	436.50	-437.50	435	- 436
Silver: spot	254.20	-254.50	246.70	- 247.20
3 months	261.50	-261.60	254	- 254.10

Paris Commodities

May 25, 1976

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	1,570		1,570-1,580	U.C.
Aug	1,640	1,625	1,637-1,638	+ 2
Oct	1,723	1,683	1,705-1,708	—10
Nov			1,675	+ 5
Dec	1,670	—	1,670-1,675	+ 5
Jan			1,665-1,675	+ 5
Mar	1,670	1,640	1,660-1,670	U.C.
May	1,660	—	1,665-1,675	U.C.
Lots: 95.				
COCOA				
May			920-1,000	— 5
Jul	950		915- 980	— 5
Sep	926	890	916- 920	+16
Dec	827	792	820- 824	+15
Mar	787	—	790- 800	+10
May			— - 789	+ 9
Lots: 350.				

International Stock Indexes

	Test	Prev.	1976 High	1976 Low
Amsterdam	97.60	98.20	105.60	97.40
Brussels	88.60	89.85	113.18	89.60
Frankfurt	141.46	143.93	159.66	141.46
London 30	399.00	397.40	420.80	387.60
London 500	177.18	177.13	183.00	161.71
Milan	75.28	75.11	91.17	72.33
Paris	97.50	97.50	112.10	97.10
Sydney	468.87	470.43	472.91	444.73
Tokyo (n)	339.46	340.39	344.51	326.83
Tokyo (o)	4,569.08	4,589.90	4,684.25	4,403.06
Zurich	296.80	290.50	304.00	287.80

(n) new. (o) old.

Tokyo Exchange

May 25, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	319	Matsu E. Wks.	618
Canon	443	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	190
Dai Nip. Print.	494	Mitsubi Corp.	428
Fuji Bank	328	Mitsui Co.	224
Fuji Photo	493	Mitsukoshi	436
Hitachi	196	Nippon Elec.	190
Honda Motor	727	Sharp	332
C. Itoh	298	Shiseido	1,100
Japan Air L.	1,700	Sony Corp.	2,870
Kansai El. P.	690	Sumitomo Bk.	330
Kao Soap	500	Taisho Marine	277
Kirin Brewery	376	Takeda Chem.	224
Komatsu	414	Tejin	154
Kubota	326	Tokio Marine	561
Matsu Ind.	634	Toray	148
		Toyota Motor	797

New Highs and Lows Tuesday's

NEW HIGHS-6

Bates Mfg | Marquite Co | StauffCh wi
Calish Mng | MetEd pfJ | UV Ind

NEW LOWS-78

AmAir Flit | Domelley | Okla GE
Am Cyan | Duke Pow | Pub Svc Col
AmT&T pfB | Dun Bradst | Reynlnd pf
AMF Inc | East Kodak | Riegel Textl
APL Cp | Echlin Mfg | Rite Aid
Arvinin 2pf | Eckerd Jk | StPaul Sec
Assd DGds | Excelsr InS | Shapell Ind
Baxt Travnl | FedNat Mtg | Skyline Cp
Best Prod | FederDStr | Smucker J.
Black Deck | Gen Cinema | SouthCal Ed
Burl Ind | GibraFin wi | Swest PSvc
CarpPwLt | Gulf StaUt | Storl Drug
Carter Hawl | Hawaii Elec | Stop Shop
CardHawl pf | Hesston pf | Tampa Elec
Cenill Lt | Hunt Chem | Trinity Ind
Chemo Spk | IntfFlav Fr | Tucson GE
Chesapk Va | Japan Fnd | Twent Cent
CLC Am | JhnHan Soc | TylerCp wi
Clorox Co | Linc Nat | Unit M&M
ColGas pfA | LincN pf A | US Stl wi
Comw Edis | LincPlac Pd | Valley Ind
ComEd Awt | LongDrg wi | VaEP 9.75pf
CmE 1.42pf | MGIC Inv | Vulcan Matl
ConOil wi | Mont Pow | Wilms Cos
Diam Int | Norlnd PS | Woolworth
Dillon Cos | NorStaPw | Woolwth pf

British Wages Rise

LONDON, May 25 (AP-DJ).—The average earnings of British workers have risen nearly 18 per cent in the first eight months of the wage-restraint policy introduced last August, according to government statistics released today.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 25

(Continued from preceding page.)

— 1976 — High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. prev. Quot.	Ch'ge Close
83	56½	ReyM pf4.50		13	80	78½	78½—	1½
15¼	8¾	ReynSe .40a	6	13	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	Richardsn 1	16	10	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
26½	22	RichMer .64	11	59	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	¼
20¼	16	RiegelTex 1	5	17	16⅞	15¾	15¾—	½
24⅝	15	RioGran .60	7	14	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
13⅞	9½	RioGr pf.80		22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅝
20⅝	15⅛	RiteAid .24	13	325	15¾	14½	14¾—

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 25

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7	AAR Cp .30	15	4	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅞	AbrdMf .40b	57	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
1	Acme Homl		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	Action .20e	5	8	6	6	6	
9⅞	AdobeOil .16	18	3	11½	11½	11½	
4	A&EPlast P	5	14	6¼	6¼	6¼	
1	Acgis Corp	8	23	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	AeroPlo .15e	4	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11½	AfilCap .88b		11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
2⅞	AfrInt Hsp .24	6	4	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
3⅛	After Six .16	5	15	4½	4½	4½	
11¼	Alan Wood		2	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
4⅝	Alaska Airl	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅞	AlbaWa .05e		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	Alcolac .15b	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞	Alleghy Airl		31	6	5⅞	5⅞	
26¼	AllesA pfC 3		2	26¼	26	26 +	⅛
1	AllesA wtW		2	1½	1½	1½	
1	AllMart Ind		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18⅞	AllsThr 1.40	7	2	29¼	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
11-16	Altec Corp	16	8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅛	Altec Cp wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	
8½	AlterPds .50	7	3	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
7⅞	AMAX wt		56	12	11¼	11½—	⅜
1-32	AmcsLL wt		193	1-16	1-32	1-32	
6	AmBfIrl .50	6	4	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
7¾	AmBusP .26	11	x5	8½	8⅛	8½—	⅛
5	ACentrol .44	13	1	6⅝	6⅝	6½+	⅛
7⅞	A GarPd .34	5	3	8	7⅞	8	
3⅝	A Israel .11r	5	43	3¼	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11	AMarcA .40	4	8	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
37⅛	AmMet Inds		3	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
30	AmPetrof 7	7	22	32½	32	32 —	⅜
5⅞	A Satell .11f	5	19	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10⅞	AmScIE .04e	19	32	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
2⅝	AmTec .05c	375	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
1⅞	AmUtIs .69c		10	9⅝	9¼	9¼—	⅛
1⅛	AMIC Cp n	7	28	10	9⅞	9⅞	
2⅞	AngloC .12e	7	10	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
3½	Anken .20	12	x16	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
4⅛	Anthony .19t	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
1⅛	Apolld Data	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	Ariz CL .10e	26	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅛	ArtCol pf.48		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
11½	ArminCp .12	5	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
3⅛	Arrow Elect	8	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
7⅝	Asomera .25	11	169	15⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
⅞	Askin Svc	9	1	1	1	1 —	⅛
8⅝	Aspro .50a	5	9	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅝
3½	Astrex Inc	52	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
3⅛	Atalanta	3	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
⅞	Atco Ind	112	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
⅞	ATI Inc		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
⅞	AtlcMtlp wt		1	½	½	½	
½	All Richf wt		26	1⅛	1½	1½	
4⅞	Atlas CM B	11	25	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1⅞	Atlas Cp wt		45	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
27⅞	AugstInc .15	17	3	14	14	14 +	⅜
1⅞	Austral Oil	14	26	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
1	AutoTrn .70t	10	33	7⅞	7	7 —	⅜
2⅞	Auto Bldg	26	25	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2⅝	Automat Red	9	17	8⅞	8	8	
11⅛	AVC Cp .20e	3	12	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
2	AVEMcC 1.6	7	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	AVX Co .12e	11	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛

B

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5	BadgrMt .50	10	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1	BakerM .15t	10	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅝	BaldorEl .20	6	9	9½	9⅛	9½	
15⅞	BanFd 1.15e		12	15½	15½	15½	
⅛	BanePun wt		10	⅛	⅛	⅛+	⅛
1¼	BansrCH L3	13	34	18⅞	9⅞	10 —	⅛
4⅞	Banner .06	5	8	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅞	Barclay .04	13	1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
3⅞	Barnes Eng		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅞	BarryR .03e	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6⅝	BarryWr .40	6	5	8	8	8	
3⅞	Barth Sp .20	9	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅞	Barwick ET		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
3	Bell Ind .08	6	58	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅞	Benrus Crp	7	25	4⅞	4	4 —	⅛
7⅞	Berg Bruns	12	66	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
	Brs B pf1.15		7	16½	16½	16½+	⅜
3⅞	BernzOma		1	2½	2½	2½	
	Bertea Corp	8	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3⅞	BervenC .06		106	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	BethCp .20e	33	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2⅞	BeverTy Ent	22	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
14⅞	Blc Pep .36	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅞	Big Bear 1.32	6	9	31½	31½	31½	
2⅞	BigDad .20p	7	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
	BinMt .80e	7	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅞	BinnySm .72	6	12	12½	12½	12½	
3⅞	Blount .10e	6	12	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
1⅞	Bluebird Inc	5	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
1⅞	Bodin Ap .40	8	147	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
1⅞	BoltBer .20		8	8⅛	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
1⅞	Bowne .24	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
	BowVall .10	120	81	26	25⅛	25⅛—	⅝
5⅞	BradRa .15e	5	14	11	11	11	
1⅞	BradlN .20	10	94	10⅝	10	10 —	⅜
1⅞	BranHAr wt		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	Brascan A	1	84	11⅛	11	11⅛	
	BraunEn .80	6	3	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
7⅞	BrewerC .60	16	8	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
1⅞	BroDart Ind	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	BrooksP .32	5	5	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
1⅞	BrownCo wt		8	4	4	4 —	⅛
	BrnF B .52b	8	18	12½	12⅝	12½—	⅛
1⅞	BTU Eng		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
	Buehler Cp	7	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	
	Bulldex Inc	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
3⅞	Bundy 1.08	10	4	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
1⅞	Burgess Ind	6	13	4	4	4 —	⅛
1⅞	Burnsint .60	7	6	8⅝	8½	8½+	⅛
	Butlerint .50	5	39	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
1⅞	Buttes G Oil	6	34	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	

C

1976 Low	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
1⅞	Cabicom Gn	5	4	6½	6½	6½	
3⅞	Caldor .25b	9	30	15⅞	15	15⅞+	⅛
1⅞	Calcomp		10	4⅝	4½	4⅝—	⅛
3⅞	Cal Life Cp	4	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
1	Cal PrtCm 1	17	2	15	15	15	
	Comco Inc	7	2	7½	7½	7½	
-16	CaChbA .25e		6	4 3-16	4 3-16	4 3-16—	1-16
1⅞	CdnExp GO	0	57	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
1⅞	Con Homstd	20	31	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
1⅞	CdnHydr .25	7	2	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
1⅞	CdnPA 1.50	5	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅞	CdnMtrc .20	8	1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
4⅞	Cdn Merrill	30	15	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
1⅞	CdnOcci .50	8	3	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
1⅞	Cdn SuprOil	11	1	45½	45½	45½—	⅛
	Capehart Cp		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	CapitlFd .16		14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅞	Carbon .80a	6	27	24⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
1⅞	Caressa .30	4	11	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
1⅞	Carnet 1.40	4	52	69½	69½	69½—	⅛
1⅞	CaroPipl 1	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	CaroPL pf 5		x210	56	55½	55½—	2
1⅞	Carr wt		8	⅛	⅛	⅛+	1-16
	Carrols Dev		16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	Castle AM 1	5	10	20	20	20	
1⅞	CasFd 1.20a		3	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
1⅞	Castleton In	9	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	Cavitrn .10e	8	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅞	CentSec .35e		12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
	Cenvill .15e		x11	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
1⅞	CerM pf2.25		28	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
1⅞	Cerfron Cp		92	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
1⅞	Celec Corp	12	19	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
1⅞	Champ Hom		3228	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅛
1⅞	Chartr Med	6	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
1⅞	CHB Food	4	12	7⅞	7	7 —	⅛
1⅞	CHC.Cp .30f	3	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	Chem Exp	5	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	Child World	9	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
1⅞	Christian Co	7	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	Cl Mtg wt A		12	3-16	5-32	3-16+1-32	
1⅞	Cherame		14	2	1⅞	2 +1-16	
1⅞	Circle K .32	6	35	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1⅞	CityGsFl .68	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅞	CK Pet .10b	9	48	15⅞	14⅞	15—	⅛
	Clark Gr .30	11	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
1⅞	Clarkson .16	6	3	8	7⅞	8	
1⅞	Clouding .64	4	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
1⅞	CCosby .12e	19	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
1⅞	CMI Corp	5	14	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1⅞	Coachm .20e	7	224	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
1⅞	CoffMat .15r	13	10	4	4	4	
	Cohen Hatfd	10	17	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
	Cohuinc .12f	12	3	2½	2½	2½	
1⅞	ColeNat .40	7	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
1⅞	Coleman .52	14	43	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅜
1⅞	Co'on Coml		1	3½	3½	3½	
	CombE .05r	9	46	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1⅞	Cominco 2e	10	10	39	39	39 +	⅛
1⅞	ComMil .60b	6	18	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
1⅞	Comdor BM		2	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
1⅞	CoPsycC .20	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅞	ComPS 1.62	7	6	16½	16½	16½	
1⅞	CompuDyn	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅞	Conchem .40	17	12	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
1⅞	Concrd Fab	3	10	11⅞	11	11 —	⅛
1⅞	Condec Crp	3	56	8⅞	8½	8½	
1⅞	Conroy .05e	16	5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
	Con Oil Gas	10	75	10⅞	10¼	10¼—	⅛
1⅞	Consyne Co	13	73	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
1⅞	Cont Tel wt		15	15-16	⅞	15-16+	⅛
1⅞	Cook El .40	9	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
1⅞	Cook Ind .40	8	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
1⅞	CookPV .40	5	7	12	12	12	
1⅞	Cooper Jar		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1⅞	Cordon Intl	13	45	3⅞	3	3	
	Core Labs	9	10	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
1⅞	Coronco .80		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
1⅞	CorrBlk 1.20	9	5	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	⅜
1⅞	Cott Corp	6	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅞	CottCorp wt		10	½	½	½	

1976 High	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
37	30⅞ CrescAT 1	12	15	36⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	2⅞
15⅛	8⅛ Craig .20	6	x23	13½	13	13 —	⅛
18⅛	12 Crompton	15	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
25	15½ CumCPt .68r	3	4	21⅞	21½	21⅞+	⅞
6	4 Crown In .20	8	3	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
9⅞	6⅛ CRS Des .12	5	17	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛ CrulcR .55c	8	50	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
9⅞	7⅞ CrylSIO .40c		45	9	8⅞	9 —	⅛
10½	6⅛ CSE Cp .48	6	21	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞—	⅞
12⅛	6⅞ Cubic Cp .22	7	27	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛

D

1976 High	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
6⅛	3⅞ Damson Oil	20	85	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
20½	12½ Danlef .18b	8	20	17⅞	17	17½+	⅞
11⅞	4⅞ Dataprod	9	115	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
7⅛	5½ DayMin .10e		36	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
15-16	⅜ DCL Inc	5	12	⅜	11-16	11-16—1-16	
9	6⅛ DelIndF .54	6	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅛	7-16 DeltaCp Am		6	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
10⅞	7 Den Tal Ez	8	6	7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛ DePose Ind		2	1⅛	1½	1⅛	
2⅞	1 Designcr Jw		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8	3⅞ Dev Cp Am	9	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅞	4⅞ Digicon Inc	5	32	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
20	16⅞ DiliardSt .40	6	2	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
16	11⅞ Diversey .56	7	8	12½	12½	12½	
10½	6⅛ Dixilyn .30e	4	10	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
43⅞	32 Domn Petrl	10	52	42⅛	41⅞	42	
15⅞	9⅞ DowneyS .40	5	6	14½	14½	14½	
18⅛	16 DrexUtl 1.20		4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
11⅞	6⅛ Driver Harr		8	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
14	10⅛ DrgFair .40	5	5	11½	11½	11½	
1 13-16	1 5-16 Dunlop .06e	6	1	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 9-16—	⅛
23⅞	17 DuptxPd .80	5	25	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
9⅞	5⅞ Dur Tst .25b	8	12	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
6⅛	2⅞ Dynlcn .06e	10	52	4⅛	4½	4½	
8½	3⅛ DynAmer	7	36	6⅛	6⅛	6½—	⅜
10⅛	5⅛ Dynell .14f	22	15	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛

E

1976 High	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅛	1 Eagle Cloth		22	1⅛	1½	1⅛+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛ EriScheb .40	12	12	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞+	⅛
17½	13⅛ EarthRes 1	6	18	15½	15½	15½	
35	30⅞ EasonO .10r	17	11	34	33½	33½—	½
11	7⅛ EDO Corp	9	15	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
20⅞	9½ Edwrds .40a	4	26	15⅛	14½	14½—	⅜
7½	3⅛ EganM .20a	7	19	7	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
9½	4⅛ ElrnhPh .10	5	15	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅞	4⅛ ElcorCh .02e	8	20	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4½ El Ross .30r	15	6	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
4⅞	1⅜ ElAutD .21f		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
13⅞	9½ Electrog .80	6	10	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜ Elect Assist	7	17	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛+	⅛
16⅞	7⅞ ElecEng .36	6	36	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛ Elect Resch		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅞	12⅞ ElectricLa 1	14	7	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
14⅞	10⅞ ELT .03b	11	10	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	1
8⅞	4⅞ ErnstEC .56	6	2	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
11⅞	4⅞ EsaRad .30e	4	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
8⅞	5⅞ EssexCh .24	6	24	7⅞	7	7 —	⅛
7⅞	3½ Executn .03t	21	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛

F

1976 High	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅞	4 Fab Ind .10e	5	8	6	6	6	
11⅛	8⅞ FabrCr .12	7	x17	9	9⅛	9⅛	
3	1⅛ FairTex Mil		18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞ Fairfld Nob		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
45½	28⅞ FalconS .80	6	34	43⅞	43	43½+	⅜
27½	22½ FalconS wi		7	22	21⅞	22 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅛ Fash Fabric		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	7⅞ FayDrg .10e	8	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅞	2 FDI Inc .01e		40	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
5½	4⅛ Fed Resrces		72	4⅞	4½	4½	
16⅛	13⅛ FedMart .60	5	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛	8 Felmnt .12e	40	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
8½	5 Felsway .32	5	14	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
3½	1⅛ Fibrebrd wt		10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅞	2⅛ Fidelco Gth		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛ Filmwy .85f	7	11	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7⅞	5⅞ FinGen .36b	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3⅞ FstHrt pf.50		1	4	4	4	
1⅞	⅞ Fst Rlty Inv		50	1	15-16	1	
8⅞	5⅞ FstSLSh .12		26	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2½ Fstmrk .06j		1	3	3	3	
17	9⅞ FischrP .48f	6	1	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
15⅞	13½ FitchbG 1.36	6	25	14⅞	14	14 —	⅜
6⅞	2⅞ Flagstaff	6	6	4⅛	4	4	
8⅞	5⅞ Flavorland	4	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1⅞	11-16 Flock Ind		29	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞ Fla Capital	5	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅞	2⅞ FlaRck .10e	52	10	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
35⅞	23⅞ Fluke J .77f	10	6	28⅞	28½	28⅛—	⅛
20	13⅛ Fly Dia Oil	6	44	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
9⅞	7⅛ FootMl .25e	10	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
32	28 Foote pf2.20		1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
92½	72⅛ FordCan 5a	6	z140	91	91	91 +	½
8⅞	4 Forest City	14	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½ Forest Labs	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅞	8⅛ ForStaP .50	9	15	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞—	⅛
22	17⅛ Fresnllo .40	8	4	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛ Friend Frst	11	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	8⅛ Frightmp .55t	6	28	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅜
17⅞	12⅛ Frigitronic	20	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
11⅞	7⅞ Frischs .30b	9	3	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
8	5⅞ Frontier Air	7	48	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛ FrontAir wt		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

G

1976 High	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
11½	5⅞ Gabriel .30	6	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
11⅞	7 Garan .44a	6	3	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅞	2⅞ Garcia Corp		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅞	3⅞ Garland Cp		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
40⅞	25⅞ Gearhart .48	9	50	39⅛	38⅛	38⅞—	⅛
2⅞	1⅞ GelEmp .04e		17	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛ G' Housewar	6	4	3	3	3	
4½	1⅞ Gen Resrch	4	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	1⅞ Gen Ind		15	2	2	2 —	⅛
17⅞	14⅛ GiantFd 1a	5	2	16½	16½	16½	
8⅞	6⅞ GiantYet .40	208	47	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅞	2⅞ Gladding Cp		46	6⅞	6½	6½—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛ Glasrock Pr	43	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
32½	28⅞ Glatfltr 1.52	6	3	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
3½	3⅞ Glen Gen .16	33	38	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅞ Globelnd .50	5	3	13	13	13 +	⅛
15	9½ Glosser .30	6	2	12½

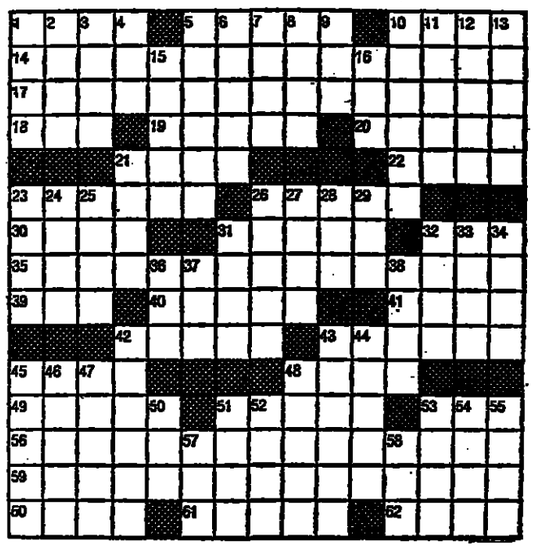
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Maglie and Mineo
5 Adhesive and red
10 Gam or Moreno
14 Jennie Gerhardt's creator
17 The Thin Man's creator
18 Compass reading
19 Certain thinning agents
20 Sawfish's saw
21 Soprano Lily
22 Guard or admiral
23 ——-the-board
26 Catches
30 Hendrik Willem van ——
31 Trojan king
32 Generation, for one
35 Mlle. Fifi's creator
39 "—— longa . . ."
40 Reception
41 Greek letter
42 Type of lily
43 Soprano Maria
45 Anatomical ducts
48 Frolic
49 Texas shrine
51 Fewest
53 Wood sorrel
56 Ashenden's creator
59 Jane Eyre's creator
60 Rows
61 Crown
62 Toddlers

DOWN

1 Norms: Abbr.
2 Melville's captain
3 —— majesty
4 Cry of surprise
5 Auto-wheel alignments
6 City on the Rhone
7 Trapper's prize
8 Anglo-Saxon letters
9 Spanish Mrs.
10 Certain poets: Var:
11 Grenoble's river
12 Four: Prefix
13 African tree
15 Capers
16 German spa
21 Frog's milieu
23 Seaweed
24 French yard
25 Actor Rogers et al.
26 More faithful
27 Mature
28 Motorists' org.
29 Times of day: Abbr.
31 —— the way (prepare)
32 "The Ballad of Reading ——"
33 Theater group
34 School-org. units
36 Whitney
37 A Little Woman
38 —— stockings
42 Circus people
43 Winter melon
44 Rubinstein
45 —— da Gama
46 Hello, in Hilo
47 Philippine island
48 More disabled
50 Shipping abbr.
51 Islands near Timor
52 Miss Kett
53 Words of disbelief
54 Carrie Chapman ——
55 Ben —— Williams
57 Toper
58 "I —— Rhythm!"



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	27	81	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Clear	MILAN	22	72	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MONTREAL	15	59	Sunny
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	23	73	Clear
BEIRUT	23	73	Clear	MUNICH	19	66	Overcast
BELGRADE	21	70	Cloudy	NEW YORK	14	57	Fair
BERLIN	13	55	Showers	NICE	19	66	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	16	61	Cloudy	OSLO	24	75	Clear
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy	PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	Overcast	ROME	21	70	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain	SOFIA	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Clear	STOCKHOLM	23	73	Clear
DUBLIN	13	55	Showers	TEHRAN	27	81	Fair
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain	TEL AVIV	28	82	Clear
FLORENCE	24	75	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Clear
FRANKFURT	19	66	Clear	VIENNA	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	12	55	Rain	WARSAW	21	70	Cloudy
HELSINKI	23	73	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	ZURICH	17	63	Rain
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast				
LISBON	19	66	Clear				
LONDON	14	57	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

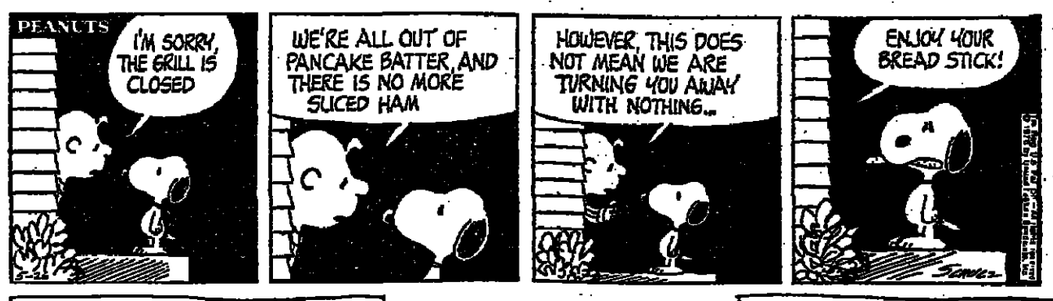
May 25, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (f)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.28
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd	$8.41
Austral. Select Fd	$2.57
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF792.40
— (d) Conbar	SF753
— (d) Grobar	SF565
— (d) Stockbar	SF876
(w) Brownincest	$13.71
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	$13.65
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	$5.04
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd	$7.33
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l	$14.48
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$7.79
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF1,116
(d) Caribico Open-End	$127.70
(d) Citadel Fund	$3.10
(f) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$631.08
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs.	$7.66
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs.	$12.53
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.82
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) Canasec	SF572
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF70.75
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF96
— (d) Energie-Valor	SF81.25
— (d) Uneec	SF640
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF123.25
(f) Crosby Fund S.A.	$4.31
(w) D.G.O.	$40.27
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.)	$1.19
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$12.57
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd	$12.13
(w) Europe Obligations	LF1,012
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
— (d) Concentra	DM20.70
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond	DM77.80
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$17.49
— (w) Fidelity Dlr. Bdgs. Tr.	$51.57
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$17.75
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$27.68
— (d) Fidelity World Fd	$11.56
(w) First Intern'l Fd	$122.37
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.	$13.83
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$28.23
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$55.56
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$27.58
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF1,703
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF11.0
(d) Fonditalia	$9.70
(d) Fund of Nations	$5.81
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.)	$0.81
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.80
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund	$12.25
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$25.74
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$6.05
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l.	$7.99
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.	$26.57
(f) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$5,630
(d) Icofund	$9.83
(d) Interfix	SF279.50
(d) Interfund S.A.	$5.89
(w) Intermarket Fund	$110.81
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$33.31
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$5.38
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$36.52
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$7.90
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A.	$7.11
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.72
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$48.12
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$16.27
JARDINE FLEMING:	
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$45.87
— (r) Jardine Selection NV.	$18.15
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,618
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$11.09
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$20.04
(r) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$29.79
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.:	
—†(w) L&ST Multi-way Fd.	SF420
—†(w) Lloyds Int'l Income.	SF353.50
(w) Luxfund	$18.93
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$9.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$1.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$2.20
(w) N.A.M.F.	$64.33
(w) Nippon Fund	$41.54
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.28
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$6.53
(r) Pegasus Intern'l	$6.81
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$21.91
(d) Renta Fund	$1.864
(d) Rentinvest	LF577
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$10.18
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF57.35
Share Realty N.V.	$15.24
Share International N.V.	$4.65
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.62
— (d) CSF Fund	SF23.40
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF4.52
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.	$7.38
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM89.60
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,564
— (r) Securswiss	SF957
(d) Soros Fund	$223.17
(w) Star Fund	$4.67
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) America-Valor	SF464
— (d) Intervalor	SF96
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF263
— (d) Swissvalor New Sér.	SF212.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select	SF78.75
— (d) Universal Fund	SF91.93
(w) Talent Global Fund	$8.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sra)	$28.20
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V.	$36.74
(w) Transpacific Fund	$20.02
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF74
— (d) Bond Invest.	SF69
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF73.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF110.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF90.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF64.50
— (d) Pacific Invest.	SF76
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF344
— (d) Safit South. Afr Sh.	SF151
— (d) Sima Swiss Rr. Est	SF177
UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM16.10
— (d) Europafonds	DM31.60
— (d) Unifonds	DM19.30
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.45
— (d) Unispecial I.	DM59.60
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.29
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$11.92
(w) Western Growth Fd	$8.30
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,371.91
(w) West Proprietary N.V.	$1,533.07
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$421.54
(w) Worldwide Securities	$47.29
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,900.31

DM — Deutsche Mark: * — Ex-dividend: ‡ — New: N.A — Not available: SF — Belgian francs: LF — Luxembourg francs: SF — Swiss francs: + — Offer price: a — Asked: b — bid. Change F/V $10 to $1 per unit.

PEANUTS



B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

ANDY CAPP

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

By Henri Arnold and Robert Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NEEMY

CLOIG

ROTRAM

LORFIC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FORTY DELVE MODEST FELONY

Answer: *They used to walk the plank for their crimes*—"OFF-ENDERS"

BOOKS

SMART ALECK

The Wit, World and Life of Alexander Woollcott

By Howard Teichmann. Morrow. Illustrated. 334 pp.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

BEING of a generation too young to have been swamped by the tidal wave of "violet and vitriol" that is said to have surged from Alexander Woollcott from the 1920s through the 1940s, I have never understood what all the fuss was about. He was, of course, New York City's most influential drama critic when daily theater journalism was still a competitive field. He was the founding father of the Algonquin Round Table of witticism and wisecracks; radio's first one-man show; the model for the Kaufman and Hart character Sheridan Whiteside in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and a charismatic person known, loved and feuded with by other charismatic people. Yet few words of his wit or wisdom have come down to us from him; no lasting observations on the theater; no essays to be read and savored. And in the best of the biographies of the period (say, Thurber's "The Years With Ross," Brendan Gill's "Here at the New Yorker" and Lillian Hellman's "Pentimento") he remains undefined in the background, a cantankerous blob.

So it was with curiosity that I read "Smart Aleck: The Wit, World and Life of Alexander Woollcott," by Howard Teichmann. English professor at Columbia, collaborator with George S. Kaufman on the comedy "The Solid Gold Cadillac," author of "George S. Kaufman: An Intimate Portrait," and a man who, if he didn't know Alexander Woollcott, has interviewed over a hundred people who did. But there is not much help for us here. Mr. Teichmann is the practitioner of a sort of assembly-line, all-purpose form of biography that would have served just as well any one of a dozen famous people of the period.

We get a chapter called "Safe for Democracy" to cover World War I ("The culmination of it all came in the spring of 1917") and another called—are you ready?—"Not for the Old Lady in Dubuque" to describe the founding of The New Yorker magazine, for which Woollcott wrote the column called "Shouts and Murmurs." We get one and a half shares of major psychological insight (Woollcott was not homosexual, as some have suspected: he had a congenital hormonal defect that retarded his sexual drive), which are based on the opinions of several "foremost" psychoanalysts Mr. Teichmann interviewed, plus a revealing moment in Woollcott's life witnessed by Anita Loos, in which he confessed that his secret wish in life was to be a mother.

We get any number of padded paragraphs—on everything from the function of a radio sound studio to the life story of Woollcott's boss at The New York Times, Adolph S. Ochs. (I Ochs's *vita* isn't pertinent seems odd to be told we are awaiting his res a query from his editor, Carr Van Anda), a chronology of Woollcott accomplishments as he gr a news reporter (who the sinking of the Tit The Times) to an am of iron will (he encouraging messages English people before had entered World War get the names of all of W famous friends.

Otherwise, it's left pre up to Woollcott to put traordinary personality and in doing so Woolle pretty flat. In an intr chapter in which the Helen Hayes steps out town with the great c Teichmann mentions W skill as a conversations "the force with which he ed himself," and then o following summary: "Ha Hayes] seen Beatrice L Gertrude Lawrence in Revue'? At an Actor Matinee./ Had she re he'd written about it? surely had. / In the paper as well?/Oh m Did she know anythin tonight's opening? Noel 'Hay Fever'?/A great s London./Dear Noel."

As an illustration of W deep concern for "sur curacy" in language, given a radio speech Woollcott distinguished the meanings of "pro "supine." The samples are either flat or other including several Dorot erisms so used that th lost their bounce. (T amusing remark in the Harpo Marx's descri Woollcott as "something loose from the Macy's giving Day Parade," a of you have heard before.) The ultimat int Woollcott's charac not unusual intelligence hind his irascible ext a heart of pure mus was put best by The Ne after Woollcott died, in and Comments" that "We are glad we knew for he was a most unco man to know slightly."

Was there more to Woollcott than meets in Mr. Teichmann's m sipid biography? To ju Woollcott's remarks and one suspects not. Yet to credit him for his enthusiasm, for he seem discovered Alfred L Lynn Fontanne, the Brothers, and Fred a Astaire, among others speak of the comic (as to juggling) talents Fields; and at the pea influence he was capab tracting a vast popular to the plays and book mired. In short, he h *thing* that appealed grea contemporaries, and th thing is simply not re "Smart Aleck." If himself does not deser perhaps the period he r ed does.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The N Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	R	E	T		S	C	O	T		A	C	M	E
O	V	A	T	E		C	O	D	A		T	H	O	R
C	O	V	E	R	T	O	P	E	R	A	T	I	O	N
O	W	E		R	O	U	T	S		L	E	D	G	E
			B	O	A	R		O	B	S	E	S	S	
T	A	B	A	R	D		A	D	M	I	T			
O	B	O	E				C	O	N	N	E	E	R	
S	U	R	R	E	P	T	I	T	I	O	U	S	L	Y
S	T	S		N	E	E	D				R	A	K	E
			S	C	A	N	S		A	R	G	U	E	S
M	O	R	T	A	R			S	L	O	E			
I	D	E	A	S		S	I	L	A	S		L	O	A
S	E	C	R	E	T	A	G	E	N	T	B	O	N	D
S	T	A	T		A	L	O	E		E	T	U	D	E
A	S	P	S		P	E	R	T		N	U	D	E	S

BRIDGE — *By Alan T.*

The North hand shown in the diagram represents a difficult rebid problem after an opening bid of one heart, has received a response of one spade. Two no-trump, three hearts, three spades, four hearts and four spades all come into consideration.

North chose a bold raise to four spades, an action influenced by the fact that his partnership uses the Flannery Convention. The normal opening bid with four spades and five hearts is two diamonds, so the responder tends to have five spades when bidding one spade in reply to one heart.

Four spades was the best game contract, but it would have been defeated by passive defense because of the bad heart break. However, the defenders maneuvered two early ruffs, wich was a short-term profit but proved a long-term loss.

The singleton heart was led and South took the ace in dummy and led the club king. East won with the ace and returned a low heart, on which South threw a diamond. West ruffed and gave his partner a club ruff.

Another low heart lead forced South to ruff with the spade ace. He led a trump to collecting the queen, heart and reentered du another trump lead t heart with her last tr

Unexpectedly, the had been established dummy and it was matter to win the tricks with the club diamond ace and the ner.

Today's Han

NORTH (D)
♠ KJ4
♡ AQ754
◇ AJ0
♣ K6

WEST
♠ Q5
♡ 8
◇ Q75
♣ J10 8 7 5 4 3

EAS
♠
♡
◇
♣

SOUTH
♠ A9752
♡ 10
◇ J962
♣ Q92

North and South wi nerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	
1 ♡	Pass	1 ♠	
4 ♠	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart

هكذا من الأصل

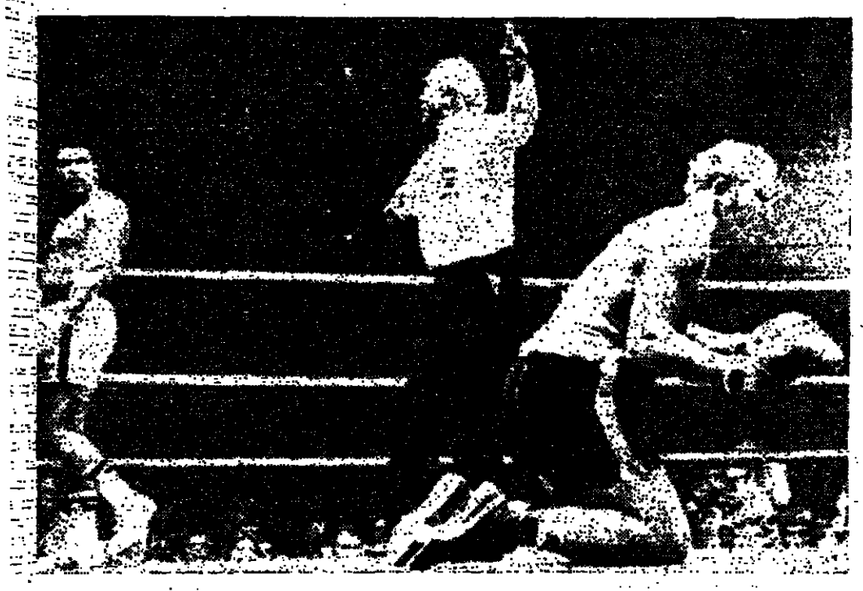
Dunn Gains Praise in 5th-Round Loss to Ali

AP.

Richard Dunn gets in a left to Ali's head (above), takes an elbow (left) and listens to the count (below).

UPI.

AP.



By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, May 25 (IHT).—Muhammad Ali, the winner, paid respect to Richard Dunn, the lionhearted, and Dunn praised Ali. As far as the fighters were concerned, they performed as best they could and both went home proud warriors.

Ali worked hard early this morning for 14 minutes, knocking down his challenger five times in the heavyweight title fight that began at 3:20 a.m. Munich time. And every time Dunn pushed himself off the canvas—a game Englishman, his face and body bruised and beaten, but not his determination. The referee saved Dunn further punishment after 2 minutes 5 seconds of the fifth round and Ali still was the "greatest." And Dunn had a worldwide reputation.

"Courageous, lots of heart," said Ali of the former paratrooper. "I thought it would be easier. I didn't know he hit as hard."

"Had I been in the same shape tonight as I was against Jimmy Young, Dunn would have been the champion," said Ali at a news conference that began with the rising of the sun. "I told Angie [trainer Angelo Dundee] after the third round, 'I'm glad we took the fight seriously'."

Dunn said, "Ali paid me a tribute by being in shape." Then Dunn's manager, George Biddles, paid Ali a tribute by saying, "Ali is what he says he is—the greatest."

Not What He Used to Be

Bad words had been flung at Ali last month when he won a decision from Young. "Slow," was one accusation; a "shadow of the past" was another; and—meanest of all—he was called a "has-been." Ali admitted this morning that he's not what he used to be. He's 34 and growing older every day.

"I'm nowhere near where I was a while ago," Ali said. "I have just enough to carry me through the year and destroy Ken Norton."

Although he is not the dancer he once was, although his reflexes at times annoyed him this morning, Ali still destroyed Dunn, an awkward southpaw. Ali stood flat-footed, not like the man whose speed made Sonny Liston give up, but rather like a full-fledged power-hitting heavyweight. Right lead to the head followed by left hook, the Englishman taking punches that inspired him to action. Dunn charged forward, filled with fear, fighting for his life, with everything to gain and nothing to lose. Who had ever heard of Richard Dunn, 31, before Ali put him on the stage?

Ali said later that Dunn hurt him once in the first round, and again near the end of the second. Dunn said he thought he did more damage than that. He wasn't going to argue. What difference did it really make? What mattered were the fourth and fifth rounds, when the battering finally got to the man who previously had been kayoed nine times in a 42-fight career.

'I'm Not a Master of the Noble Art'

When a straight right in the fourth met Dunn's chin, the challenger's knees wobbled. Ali stepped back to watch the fall, but instead saw an apparition: Dunn straightening up and once again marching in, the only style he's ever learned. "I'm not a master of the noble art, you know," he said.

Another straight right had Dunn's knees doing a shimmy. Then he caved in, his knees thumping the blue canvas. Dunn was up when West German referee Herbert Thomaser counted eight—and down again soon afterward from another of those right leads. He heard "eight" once more.

Dunn was there for round five, disdainful and disrespectful, beckoning Ali to come and try and do it again. And Ali did it again. Two straight rights and down went Dunn for the count he knew so well. Then another combination floored him, this time for a seven count. But he got up too soon. He was still groggy. He fell backward into the ropes and the referee wisely said that was it for courage.

Ali had put on a good show, appreciated by 2,000 U.S. Army personnel and 9,000 other spectators, who almost filled the 12,700-seat Olympiahalle but not the cash register. Many were in on a free pass, others found that bargaining helped to cut the price of a ticket.

Ali came away with nearly $1.5 million for his 14-minute performance, and with his 52d victory in 54 fights. He also had his reputation in better shape. He had Dunn to thank for that, and he did thank him "for putting up a good fight." He said Norton, his next serious challenger, "will be easier than this southpaw."

Norton and Joe Frazier are the only men to beat Ali. Ali won a return with Norton and the third bout will be in September in Yankee Stadium in New York. Ali, sounding sincere—or realistic—said he really wants to retire after Norton, and added: "But if somebody offers me $10 million to meet George Foreman in the desert, it would be hard to turn down." And fight promoters always seem to be making offers to Ali.

After a few hours of sleep, the champion said promoters might try to keep him around with a rich proposition. "You know, they really won't let me quit boxing until I can't fight no more. Some oilman will come along and give me $10 million to fight the 'great white hope.' But I truly want to quit."

U.S. TV Audience Estimated at 58.5 Million

NEW YORK, May 25 (UPI).—NBC today estimated that 58.5 million persons watched the Ali-Dunn fight, making it the most widely viewed prize fight ever on home television.

The fight was started in the early morning in Munich for the benefit of the U.S. audience.

Prior to the Ali-Dunn fight, the biggest TV audience for a boxing match was an estimated 54.8 million for Ali and Ron Lyle last May.

Jim Rice of the Red Sox gets the bad news from umpire Jerry Neudecker in attempted steal of second in game against Yankees. Willie Randolph made the tag.

UPI.

Indians' 2-Man 1-Hitter Nips Orioles

BALTIMORE, May 25 (UPI).—Dennis Eckersley and Stan Thomas combined on a one-hitter—a leadoff single by Al Bumbry in the first inning—last night in pitching the Cleveland Indians to a 4-0 victory over the Baltimore Orioles.

Eckersley, raising his record to 3-2, coasted through the first eight innings, retiring 15 batters in a row at one stage, but was relieved by Thomas after walking the leadoff batter in the ninth. Thomas walked the first batter he faced, Mark Belanger, then struck out the side to end the game.

The Indians scored twice against loser Mike Cuellar in the first inning on singles by Duane Kuiper, Buddy Bell and Rick Manning and Boog Powell's sacrifice fly. A single by Charlie Spikes, a triple by Frank Duffy and a squeeze bunt by Kuiper accounted for two more runs in the second inning.

Giants 5, Astros 1

At San Francisco, Larry Herndon of the Giants got three hits, including his first major league homer, in leading San Francisco to a 5-1 victory over Houston.

The Giants jumped on Houston starter Mike Cosgrove for three hits and three runs in the first inning, with Bobby Murcer contributing an RBI single and Ken Reitz a sacrifice fly.

Herndon, with 16 hits in 33 at-bats since being called up from Phoenix in the Pacific Coast League three weeks ago, homered in the second.

Expos 4, Pirates 2

At Pittsburgh, Tim Foli hit a two-run homer and Barry Foote added a solo shot while Woody Fryman and Fred Scherman combined on a five-hitter to give Montreal a 4-2 victory over Pittsburgh.

Fryman, 6-2, yielded two runs, four hits and four walks in seven innings. Scherman allowed one hit the rest of the way.

Yankees 5, Brewers 2

At New York, Oscar Gamble capped a five-run first inning with a three-run homer to give New York a 5-2 victory over Milwaukee behind the seven-hit pitching of Ed Figueroa.

Gamble's home run, his fourth, saddled Jim Colborn with his fifth loss in seven decisions. Roy White drew a one-out walk to start the rally, stole second and scored on a single by Chris Chambliss. Carlos May walked and Craig Nettles hit another run-scoring single before Gamble's home run.

Royals 14, Rangers 11

At Arlington, Texas, home runs by George Brett, Hal McRae and Frank White in the first inning started Kansas City on the road to a 14-11 victory over Texas.

The Rangers added to Kansas City's production with a team-record seven errors that accounted for seven unearned runs. The victory opened the Royals' division lead to 1 1/2 games over the Rangers, who rallied for five runs in the ninth inning.

Padres 2, Dodgers 0

At San Diego, Dave Freisleben, recalled from the Pacific Coast League a week ago, pitched San Diego to a 2-0 victory over Los Angeles to halt the Dodgers' winning streak at six games.

Freisleben, who last pitched a complete game July 28, 1975, checked the Dodgers on six hits while the Padres were held to five by losing pitcher Tommy John and Al Downing. It was only the Dodgers' fifth loss in their last 28 games. Their record for the month of May is 16-5.

White Sox 5, Angels 3

At Anaheim, Calif., Brian Downing doubled in three runs with two out in the eighth inning to lead Chicago to a 5-3 victory over California and extend their winning streak to eight games.

Downing, who had driven in an unearned run in the fourth inning, followed singles by Bucky Dent and Lamar Johnson and a walk with a drive to the fence to give relief pitcher Jim Brewer his first defeat in four decisions.

A's 12, Twins 7

At Oakland, the A's erupted for seven runs in the fifth inning on only three hits—one a tie-breaking two-run double by Claudell Washington—to down Minnesota 12-7, and snap an eight-game losing streak.

Oakland benefited from three walks, two errors and three wild pitches by starter Steve Luebber in the fifth to erase a 5-1 Twins lead.

Phillies 7, Mets 1

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski of the Phillies drove in two first-inning runs with his fifth home run and Larry Christenson stopped New York on seven hits as Philadelphia defeated New York 7-1 for their 17th victory in the last 20 games.

Red Sox 3, Tigers 0

At Boston, Rick Wise allowed only two hits—one of them to Ron Leflore, which extended his hitting streak to 26 games—and Carlton Fisk knocked in two runs and scored another to lead Boston to a 3-0 triumph over Detroit.

Fisk scored the only run Wise needed in the fourth inning when he singled, took second on a groundout and scored on a single by Fred Lynn.

Tuesday

Cards Beat Cubs

CHICAGO, May 25 (UPI).—Willie Crawford drove in three runs with three hits, including his third home run, to lead the St. Louis Cardinals to a 5-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs today.

Crawford's homer came in the sixth inning with two out and Bake McBride on base after having been hit by losing pitcher Ray Burris (1-6). That gave the Cardinals a 3-2 lead.

Lynn McGlothen went the distance for St. Louis, allowing seven hits, to give him a record of 5-3.

gland Surprises in Soccer Defeat

Brian Glanville

NGELES, May 25 (IHT).
centennial soccer tour-
s turning out a great
er than anybody, in-
ts organizers, was en-
expect.

atch Sunday between
d England, in the heat
os Angeles Coloseum.
any rational standards
a weary and wearying
ween two tired teams.
ed by jet lag and the
time difference—eight
he case of the English.
team had time to adapt.
e England on their
appearance had played
y badly in Glasgow
otland, what they did
Angeles was still the
nishing, although they
to Brazil on a last-
al by Roberto.
inges made by England
the lumbering Ray
bringing Trevor Brook-
fit again, back into
pushing Kevin Keegan
ttack where he belongs
lo most damage—led to
st exhibition for a very

who has been criticizing them with some asperity for most of this season. I can say only that I would much rather be Don Revie, the English team manager, than Osvaldo Brandao of Brazil, who can thank his goalkeeper, Leao, for a marvelous save from Keegan in the second half, and the luck that enabled the Brazilian goal to survive other thrusts and shots, notably from Pearson and Gerry Francis.

Never Played Better

Francis has never played better for England. He has been much criticized this season for his labored performances in midfield, this leading in turn to criticism of Revie for making him captain and therefore giving him an unassailable place in the team. But his achievement in Los Angeles was exceptional.

True the game was played at the kind of pace to suit both him and Brooking, neither of whom has much acceleration, but Francis was impeccable in every sphere. His energy was extraordinary, his tackling splendid, his distribution excellent.

Mick Mills was another happy surprise, for the Ipswich Town left-back had been playing so uneasily of late that Enzo Bearzot, the Italian team manager, refused to believe that he was not in fact a midfield player. Three of his tackles were superb.

England's only major failing was the forgivable one of having so much of the game but not being able to score. It is the old story in football—a team which dictates the play but cannot put the ball in the net is forever prey to the sudden, unexpected counter-strike. So it transpired.

Still a Major Star

Travor Cherry, who had come on against Scotland and made no impact in midfield, this time was used to mark Rivelino, Brazil's key player and still a major star, much as Nobby Stiles was once used by Ramsey. He did well, and played some neat football besides.

On this evidence, Brazil has a very long way to go before they have a team to match their 1970 World Cup victors, a team which beat England 1-0 in a magnificent game in Guadalajara, Mexico. Rivelino is the solitary survivor of that Brazilian team. Zico, so much trumpeted as the new Tostao, if not the new Pele (there will never be another like that) was a disappointment, even though his overhead shot provoked the winning goal and even though he had a superb right-footed drive from outside the box that was saved brilliantly by Ray Clemence.

The outside-right, Gil, was not even a parody of such mighty predecessors as Julinho, Garrincha and Jairzinho. Nor was Neca or Roberto impressive as leaders of the attack. It was the defense which impressed most—the tough center-backs, Miguel and Beto, and the elastic Leao.

Another Revelation

England had another pleasant revelation in the form of Mike Doyle, the Manchester City stopper, who looked cool alongside the mobile Phil Thompson. At 29, it seemed that Doyle had little chance of ever playing for England, having been passed over as a forceful right-halfback in his younger days.

Mike Channon, the lithe Southampton striker, had his best game for England for a long time, and must clearly stay in the team. The only doubt about him in the past has been over his ability fully to exploit his immense talents in pace and ball control. In Los Angeles, he did.

All in all, it was a match that gave the crowd of 32,000 a splendid idea of what soccer can be at its best.

e Is Seen for Soviet Squad
raw for Olympic Soccer

EAL, May 25 (Reuters).
det Union appeared to
easiest path to the
s of the Olympic soc-
ument after yesterday's
the Montreal Games.

ssians, who will be rep-
y the powerful league
amo Kiev, were drawn
ada, North Korea and
d should have little
getting through the
y group matches.

hest of the four groups
Brazil, East Germany
—all strong contenders
le—together with Zam-

Europe Finalists

the group in which
European team ap-
use, with Poland qual-
defending champions,
s five finalists.

and Canada drew byes
he tournament, Poland
is the defending cham-
Canada because it is
he Games,

which is expected to field many of its World Cup players, is grouped with Uruguay, Iran and Nigeria.

The most open group is Group B, which is made up of Mexico, France, Israel and Guatemala, none particularly strong, and so all have a chance to qualify.

The two top teams in each group will go forward into two further groups, from which the semifinalists will emerge.

Poland Against Uruguay

Poland will open the defense of its championship in Montreal July 18 against Uruguay. Other opening games will pit East Germany against Brazil, Spain against Zambia and Iran against Nigeria.

The second day of competition will have France playing Mexico, Israel going against Guatemala, the Soviet Union playing Canada and North Korea meeting Ghana.

The matches will be held at four locations—the Olympic Stadium in Montreal, in Sherbrooke, Quebec, in Ottawa and in Toronto.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	22	12	.647	—
Baltimore	18	16	.529	4
Boston	18	18	.471	6
Cleveland	16	19	.457	6 1/2
Detroit	14	18	.438	7
Milwaukee	13	17	.433	7

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	22	13	.647	—
Texas	21	14	.600	1 1/2
Chicago	17	16	.515	4 1/2
Minnesota	18	17	.514	4 1/2
Oakland	16	23	.410	8 1/2
California	15	26	.366	10 1/2

Monday's Results

Boston 3, Detroit 0.
Cleveland 4, Baltimore 0.
New York 5, Milwaukee 2.
Kansas City 14, Texas 11.
Chicago 5, California 3.
Oakland 12, Minnesota 7.

Tuesday's Games

Detroit at Boston, n.
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.
Milwaukee at New York, n.
Kansas City at Texas, n.
Chicago at California, n.
Minnesota at Oakland, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	24	8	.727	—
Pittsburgh	22	16	.579	4 1/2
New York	23	18	.550	5 1/2
Montreal	15	19	.441	9 1/2
Chicago	16	21	.432	10
St. Louis	16	23	.410	11

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles	26	14	.650	—
Cincinnati	23	15	.605	2
San Diego	19	19	.500	6
Houston	18	24	.429	9
Atlanta	16	25	.376	11
San Francisco	14	27	.341	12 1/2

Monday's Results

San Francisco 5, Houston 1.
Philadelphia 7, New York 1.
Montreal 4, Pittsburgh 2.
San Diego 2, Los Angeles 0.

Tuesday's Games

St. Louis at Chicago.
Montreal at Pittsburgh, n.
New York at Philadelphia, n.
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n.
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.
Houston at San Francisco, n.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 010 000 000—1 8 1
San Fran. ..... 210 010 00x—5 9 1
Cosgrove, Pocoroba (3), Griffin (5), Siebert (7) and Junge; Dressler, Lavelle (9) and Hill. W—Dressler (2-1). L—Cosgrove (1-3). HR—Herndon (1st).

Montreal ..... 000 001 000—4 8 0
Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Fryman, Scherman (8) and Foote; Candelaria, Tekulve (6), Moore (8) and Sanguillen. W—Fryman (6-2). L—Candelaria (3-3). HR—Foli (4th), Foote (1st).

New York ..... 000 000 001—1 7 1
Philadelphia ..... 240 100 00x—7 9 0
Lolich, Webb (2), Apodaca (6), Sanders (8) and Hodges; Christenson (5-1) and Boone. L—Lolich (3-6). HR—Luzinski (5th).

Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000—0 6 1
San Diego ..... 200 010 00x—2 5 0
John, Downing (7) and Ferguson; Freisleben (1-0) and Kendall. L—John (2-3).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 000 000 000—0 2 0
Boston ..... 000 102 00x—3 5 0
Roberts (3-3) and Freehan; Wise (2-3) and Fisk.

Milwaukee ..... 010 000 010—2 7 0
New York ..... 500 000 00x—5 5 2
Colborn, Sadecki (3), Augustine (4) and Porter; Figueroa (4-3) and Munson. L—Colborn (2-5). HR—Moore (3d), Gamble (4th).

Chicago ..... 000 100 040—5 12 3
California ..... 200 000 001—3 7 1
Vuckovich (2-1) and Downing; Monge, Brewer (7), Drago (9) and Rehebarren. L—Brewer (3-1).

Minnesota ..... 100 040 002— 7 7 2
Oakland ..... 100 010 04x—12 9 2
Luebber, Campbell (5), Pazik (7) and Wynegar; Bosman, Todd (5) and Haney, Hockey (5). W—Todd (3-4). L—Campbell (5-2). HR—Bostock (3d), Ford (7th), Higle (2d).

Kan. City ..... 500 511 000—14 12 2
Texas ..... 014 000 015—11 16 7
Bird, Mingori (3), Hall (8), Gura (9), Fatton (9) and Sunson; Barr, Perzanowski (1), Hargan (5), and Sundberg. W—Mingori (2-0). L—Barr (1-3). HR—Brett (2d), McRae (2d), White (1st), Smalley (1st).

Cleveland ..... 220 000 000—4 9 0
Baltimore ..... 000 000 000—0 1 0
Eckersley, Thomas (9) and Ashby; Cuellar, G. Jackson (2), Miller (7), Grimsley (9) and Hendricks. W—Eckersley (3-2). L—Cuellar (2-4).

Gilbert Moves Up in Golf Ranking

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UPI).—The $40,000 first-place check that Gibby Gilbert received Sunday for his victory in the Memphis Golf Classic moved him up 30 places to 15th in the Professional Golfers Association tour money-winning list.

Hubie Green, who passed up the Memphis tournament, continued to lead the list with $173,456. Following Green are: Hale Irwin, $152,303; Ben Crenshaw, $152,208; Jack Nicklaus, $117,283; Don January, $113,884; Lee Trevino, $108,634; J.C. Snead, $101,873; Mark Hayes, $98,561; Johnny Miller, $96,594; Al Geiberger, $92,609.

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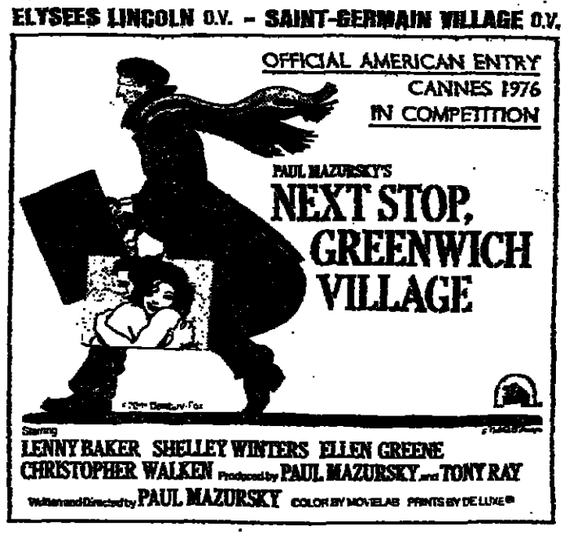

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Observer

Where There's a Will...

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Some millionaires are addicted to alcohol, and some to cigarettes. Howard Hughes was addicted to wills.

He once toyed with the idea of taking up whisky, but rejected it after noticing that many other millionaires were regular topers. Hughes wanted to be different. He was proud of the press's favorite description of him as "the eccentric millionaire," and he took great pains to avoid being like anybody else.

Baker

It was at a Sunday school picnic, as a lad of 8, that Hughes was first exposed to wills. He had noticed a group of older boys sneaking under the bandstand. Curious, he followed them and found them huddled in a circle and passing a pencil among them.

"What's up?" he asked. "We're making wills," the boys said. "Do you want to make one?"

The larger boys giggled as little Howard took pencil in hand and made his first bequeathals. Afterward he became very sick, and his mother, who saw the telltale pencil smudges on his fingers, guessed the cause.

She told him that making wills would stunt his growth, and Howard, who dreamed of some day being 6 feet 2 inches tall and discovering Jane Russell, never touched another piece of will paper until he was 30.

That year he spent a great deal of time taking beautiful women to nightclubs where there was very little to do except smoke and drink, vices that were much too commonplace to suit Hughes's appetite for eccentricity. One night at Ciro's, a beautiful starlet accused him of being a wet blanket. To prove that he was a regular fellow, Howard called the waiter and ordered some paper and a pencil.

* * *

By the age of 40, Hughes was making 20 wills a day, and his doctor had to warn him to cut down. Hughes tried, but was unable to break the habit.

During the last five years of his life, Hughes had an eighty-will-a-day habit, and he indulged it shamelessly. At the very end, however, he saw the error of his ways and stopped forever.

How, you may ask, do I know all this? It is contained in a letter Howard Hughes wrote me less than a week before his death. Near the end, it contains this passage:

"You are probably wondering why I am writing all this to you, since we have never met and I had never heard of you until just a few hours ago. Let me explain.

"For years I have been a slave to one of the most vicious habits imaginable—will-making. I have now forsworn it, and have been off wills for three weeks. As the end nears, however, it occurs to me that all those millions of wills I made over the years of my folly will create great legal difficulties for my estate.

* * *

"I am, therefore, making one last, true will, which renders all others null and void. It is my last desire to have as my legatee one person who has not been mentioned in any of those millions of detestable old wills which have ruined my life. My faithful Mormon retainers tell me there is only one person alive whom I have not cited as beneficiary in some other will. This person is you.

"I, therefore, state it as my last will and testament that all of my estate shall go to the United States government, except the sum of $3,500, which I bequeath to you for the specific purpose of taking a two-week vacation in Venice and buying yourself a decent suit.

"By assigning everything else to the government, I am assuring you of the insuperable legal support of the Treasury and Justice Departments to prove this is my one true will. With those parasites on your side, your long-desired Venice vacation should be a cinch. I would have left you another $500 to get in a few days in Rome, but I don't want to get the government down on you by making it look like you are beating them out of the lion's share.

"Arrivederci,

"Howard Hughes."

If Treasury Secretary Simon will call in person, I shall present the will, and we can proceed to collect our inheritances.

Mary Blume

As she states no fewer than three times in her book, she once moved five times in 18 months. Her motto is: Life is too short to stuff a mushroom.

Damnedest Advice From a U.K. Superwoman

PARIS (IHT).—The women's pages of British newspapers often have a boldness of tone that would shock in France and the United States, and they can include the damnedest advice, such as Lady Dartmouth's famous beauty tip: Why use mascara on your eyelashes? Black shoe polish is better.

A contributor to the women's section of the Observer, Shirley Conran, has come up with a book that has made even the British grind their teeth all winter and that is at present being translated into American for a New York publisher. It is called "Superwoman" (Sidgwick & Jackson, London) and the superwoman in question is clearly Mrs. Conran herself. Wife, mother, career woman, daughter of a dry cleaner, she once, as she states no fewer than three times in the book, moved house five times in 18 months. Her motto is: Life is too short to stuff a mushroom.

The book jacket states that she is also a designer and color consultant. She has her own paint range. Her photograph shows her to be clear-eyed and resolute although unfortunately unsmiling so one cannot test her claim, on Page 102, that she has all her teeth and owes her gleaming choppers to Euthymol smokers' toothpaste "because a box lasts two years, and if it works on smokers, it's dazzling on the rest of us."

List Maker

Mrs. Conran's household hints call for a lot of methylated spirits (for cleaning, unfortunately, not drinking) and Gumption, an inspiringly named British cleaning product. She is a constant list maker, has lots of notebooks and files, and is somewhat schizophrenic about the woman's role. She leaves a sewing kit on top of the TV for the men of the family to use when in need ("I never sew for anyone over 7") but also makes such mewing little comments as: "There's only one thing the average female needs to know about electricity and that is that it is potentially dangerous" and "Women hate being efficient in the home."

One of Mrs. Conran's first lists in the book is Ways to Save Time. These include:

- Don't wear nail polish.
- Don't keep pets.
- Don't polish floors. Seal them.
- Don't scrub the bathtub. Have each member of the family bathe in a capful of liquid detergent.
- Don't lay a tablecloth or use table napkins.
- Don't make beds. Use sleeping bags.
- Don't iron pajamas or nightclothes, tea towels, pillowcases or sheets.

And don't be surprised if your family creeps off to a pleasanter habitat, without even leaving a note stuck to the pineushion on top of the TV.

In addition to being brimful of advice, Mrs. Conran picks up ideas from acquaintances, though they aren't always very helpful. Mary Quant, who wrote the preface to "Superwoman," says, "I can't find my passport or my checkbook, I am no longer allowed a key to my own house and there is a terrible smell in the basement."

Katharine Whitehorn, a most intelligent journalist, offers what sounds like a self-defeating house-cleaning plan: She invites friends in once a week because it's the only way she can make herself tidy the place up (but surely, unless they are remarkably neat friends, they leave the place in the same mess it was in before she so urgently cleaned it). Writer Ann Scott-James told Mrs. Conran that she never takes her coat off until she has laid the table and the evening meal is under way.

As for "the beautiful historian Lady Antonia Fraser," who has produced so many books and children and inspired so many column inches of gossip, it was she who encouraged Mrs. Conran to buy a filing cabinet. Lady Antonia, mind you, has her own whimsical way of filing things: Bills, for example, are filed not under "B" but under "U" for Unpleasant.

Mrs. Conran is, of course, no slouch on giving advice herself. On spring cleaning, for example. She does it in January ("It's anti-climax time and the weather is horrid, so you might as well do the nasty jobs"). And she does her spring cleaning in a Bikini. "You can always wiggle into a sweater as well if you're not warm enough," she adds.

Mrs. Conran also asks terrible questions. Are your brooms balding? Is your vacuum cleaner listless? And her list of stains to remove is a reminder that a housewife's life is nasty, brutish and long: adhesive tape, animal messes, bear, bird droppings, chewing gum, dandelions, felt pens, hair spray on the mirror, iron mould, jam, mildew, rust, soot, tar, tea, urine, vomit. . . .

Househunting

Of course, anyone who feels critical toward Superwoman must admit to being jealous. Had you honestly thought of taking binoculars along while househunting to see if there are cracks in the chimney or missing tiles on the roof? Do you write a new address book each January "sadly weeding out the dead and discarded"? Had you ever thought, like the Duchess of Bedford, of keeping your makeup in a tool-box? Can you, like Ethel Kennedy and Mrs. Conran, plan a 14-day family menu and stick to it?

Do you make carbon copies of your laundry list and have you an amusing old Victorian fish kettle to dye clothes in? Do you know how to get rid of nasty smells and what to say when you feel a groping hand in a darkened cinema ("Kindly take your hand off my knee") or how to cope with fleas and bedbugs ("Don't panic. These are not necessarily associated with dirt, although they thrive in unhygienic conditions")?

And do you know what to do with the time you've saved by becoming a superwoman? Mrs. Conran tells you on pages 177-178. Make yourself more beautiful, make yourself healthier, get better educated, get into physical activity, help somebody who needs you, meet men ("Lady Docker, who was once a salesgirl at Debenham and Freebody, said she married millionaires because she mixed with them"), get a job.

All very well for a real superwoman. As for me, you'll find me snoozing quietly in the filing cabinet. Just look in the drawer marked Unpleasant.

PEOPLE: *Hays Tells Colleagues: Sex, Yes; Money, No*

Rep. Wayne Hays, 64, admitted Tuesday to having a "relationship" with a woman who claimed she was paid a $14,000-a-year congressional salary to serve as Hays's mistress. Hays, however, in a speech in the House of Representatives denied that the woman had been hired for her sexual favors. "I was legally separated and single. It was voluntary on her part and mine," the Ohio Democrat said. Hays said that he was making the public acknowledgement in an attempt to repair the damage to his six-week-old marriage that stemmed from the assertions of Elizabeth Ray, 33. "Only time will tell if Miss Ray has been successful in destroying my career. I pray to God she has not destroyed my marriage," he said. Hays earlier had asked the House Ethics Committee to investigate the assertions of Miss Ray. About 25 members of the House shook Hays's hand, after his public admission.

Miss Ray's statements concerning their relationship were first published in The Washington Post Sunday. She said that she had been retained as a member of the House Administration Committee staff payroll but that her only duties were to satisfy Hays's sexual desires.

Hays described his House speech as "the most difficult speech I have ever made in my 27 years."

Hays, chairman of the House Administration Committee, said that he had told Miss Ray that their relationship would end when he became engaged. He said she "became hysterical, threatening suicide as she did in the past." He said that Miss Ray had also threatened to blackmail him. The congressman said that when he saw Miss Ray's statement in the newspaper Sunday, "I realized that Miss Ray was keeping her promise to destroy me." After his admission, Hays said that "I stand here before you today with my conscience now clear."

Miss Ray was first employed by the Administration Committee in 1974. She left that job in February, 1975, to seek a career in Hollywood. When that proved unsuccessful, she returned to Washington. Hays said that she asked him to recommend her for a job and he did.

In the meantime, The New York Times sent Agis Salpukas to St. Clairsville, Ohio, to see how Hays's constituents we[re] acting. The word from the[m] that they don't much care. [I] always voted for him," dec[lared] Steve Hudak, a 74-year-old miner, "and I always will." [I] never should put a smart[er] down for something in his [pri]vate life," said Bea Dan[...] owner of a coffee shop. [Other] residents found the report f[...] A United Mine Workers [offi]cial, a Hays supporter, said [he] may be just an oversexed [...] citizen."

* * *

Caroline Kennedy, the 18[-year-]old daughter of Jacqueline [Onas]sis and the late President [John] F. Kennedy, took her lumps [yes]terday in the Daily Mirror, the [Lon]don tabloid. The paper r[an a] picture of Miss Kennedy, we[aring] jeans, arriving at a Mayfair [...] for the Rolling Stones. [She] hardly looks like her mo[ther's] daughter," said gossip colu[mnist] Paul Callan. "Jackie Onassi[s has] always been the couturier's d[aughter,] always elegant, never sloppy [...] daughter Caroline . . . inva[riably] dresses with a scant eye for [fash]ion."

* * *

Hours after being app[ointed] Australia's first aboriginal [...] governor, Sir Douglas Ni[cholls] called a television interview[er a] racist and ordered him out [of his] Melbourne home. Televisio[n re]porter John Hounslow's first [ques]tion was to Lady Nicholls. [He] asked her how she though[t she] would be received by South [Aus]tralia's "garden party set." [Sir] Douglas, 69, a pastor o[f the] Church of Christ who was k[night]ed in 1972 for his services t[o] aboriginal advancement, wa[s un]set. He told Hounslow: "[If you] don't bring this stuff up [...] about black and white [...] dealing with us as people, [why] do you throw this up? [I] wouldn't throw this up to [an]other person." Hounslow [re]plied, "Let me suggest [with] respect, sir, you yourself [...] that your appointment rocke[d the] nation." Sir Douglas: "[I] know you people are a [...] racists, you're looking for t[rouble]. Now get out." Sir Douglas [ap]pointment, effective in Dec[ember], as governor of South Aus[tralia] where he succeeds the pl[ayboy] Sir Mark Oliphant, was [...] Wednesday by the South A[ustra]lian government and [Queen] Elizabeth II.

—SAMUEL JUST[...]

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LEGAL NOTICES

SUMMONS

STATE OF NEW YORK SUPREME COURT: COUNTY OF ERIE

MARINE MIDLAND BANK WESTERN
One Marine Midland Center
Buffalo, New York 14203.
Plaintiff,

—vs—

ANKA ZDJELAR
106 Palm Street
Lackawanna
Erie County
New York 14218

ZORKA ZDJELAR
9440 West 47th Street
Brookfield
Cook Country
Illinois

Defendants.

TO THE ABOVE-NAMED DEFENDANTS:

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED and required to serve upon plaintiff's attorney, at the address specified below, an answer to the complaint in this action, which is herewith served upon you, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, or within thirty days after service is complete if this summons is not personally delivered to you within the State of New York. In case of your failure to answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Erie County is designated as the place of trial. The basis of the venue is the principal place of business of the plaintiff, which is One Marine Midland Center, Buffalo, Erie County, New York, 14203.

Dated: Buffalo, New York, May 16, 1976.

PHILLIPS, LYTLE, HITCHCOCK, BLAINE & HUBER
Attorneys for Plaintiff
Office and Post Office Address
Suite 3400,
One Marine Midland Center
Buffalo, New York 14203.
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